

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Middletown Historic District

other names F-4-39

2. Location

street & number Including East and West Main Street, Green Street, Washington Street,
Jefferson Street, Church Street, and Walnut Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Middletown ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021 zip code 21769

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does
not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐
See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature]
Signature of certifying office/Title

11-7-03
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying office/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National
Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ Determined not eligible for the National
Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
344	84	buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
346	84	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function of Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Hewn log

Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival

Late Victorian/Gothic

Late Victorian/Queen Anne

Late 19th & 20th Century/Classical RevivalLate 19th & Early 20th Century/Bungalow**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone; concrete block

walls Brick; vinyl; log

roof Asphalt; metal; slate

other Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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Middletown Historic District

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

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Physical Description:

The Middletown Historic District is located along the old National Pike (also known as the National Road, Western Pike, or Alternate Route 40). Middletown is approximately situated in the center of Middletown Valley between the Catocin Mountain range to the east and the South Mountain range to the west. The valley's geography is primarily undulating hills cut by a number of creeks including Catocin Creek and Middle Creek. Middletown sits on the west side of a hill leading down to a small creek called Wiles Branch, which feeds into Catocin Creek southwest of town.

The Middletown Historic District is included within the corporate limits of the town, primarily along East and West Main Street, the parallel streets of Green and Washington, Walnut Street, and the cross streets of Jefferson and Church. The side streets of Prospect and Broad, in the southeast quadrant of Middletown are also included. A significant amount of development has occurred on the east and west outskirts of Middletown within the last ten years; these areas are outside the corporate limits and sufficiently separated from the historic town center so as not to interfere with the character of the historic district.

Middletown's historic lots were laid out primarily along the north and south sides of West Main Street. Lots were historically 66 feet by 330 feet; many of these lots were divided into east and west halves and remain as such today. A number of lots were further subdivided into north and south halves to allow development along Green and Washington Streets. The historic "square" was at the intersection of West Main with Jefferson Street. The town grew to the west with Wise's Addition, to the south along Jefferson and Washington Streets with Keller's Addition, to the north along Green Street (known as The Commons), and to the east with the subdivision of the Coblenz orchard and the Routzahn farm. As the town grew to the east, Main Street was divided between West and East with Church Street serving as the dividing line.

Two large cemeteries are located within the historic district. The German Reformed cemetery fronts onto East Main Street and dates to the settlement period of Middletown; it includes the graves of veterans from the Revolutionary War through the conflicts of the 20th century. The Lutheran cemetery was moved to its Green Street location in 1928 and also includes a number of veteran interments.

Historically Middletown was a bustling turnpike and interurban electric railway town with hotels, stores, and industries as well as a wide variety of houses. Middletown today retains much of its historic appearance, including many of its 19th century storefronts, however the town now serves primarily as a bedroom community with greatly reduced commercial activity. The decline was influenced by the re-routing of Route 40 to the north in 1936, the loss of the electric railway in 1947, and the construction of Interstate 70 in the 1960s.

The streetscape of the Middletown Historic District reflects the historic development of the town through several periods. Although most of the settlement period buildings were probably replaced in the mid-19th century, there are a few scattered buildings from the late 18th century, primarily of log construction. Later brick and log buildings from the early to mid-19th century, associated with the

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increased traffic along the National Pike, are located along Main and Jefferson Streets and reflect a melding of the Germanic vernacular with the nationally popular Greek Revival architectural style. In the second half of the 19th century, prosperity in the fertile valley brought the addition of numerous Victorian period houses and storefronts. Many houses along West Main Street were modified with Gothic Revival stylistic elements, primarily on porches and with the addition of central cross-gables to the roofline. The larger High Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne style, and Colonial Revival houses along East Main Street, several used as tourist boarding houses, mark the coming of the electric railway in the last decade of the 19th century. Along the north side of East Main Street the houses in the 300 and 400 blocks have a particularly wide setback resulting from the railway right-of-way, the only real residual evidence remaining in Middletown of the electric railway's existence. The first three decades of the 20th century, the final period of significant growth in Middletown, are identified by the Prospect Street School, Colonial Revival houses and numerous porch additions, Classical Revival commercial buildings, and a number of industrial-use buildings.

The Middletown Historic District includes 344 contributing buildings and two contributing cemetery sites. Scattered within the district are 84 non-contributing buildings.

RESOURCE INVENTORY:

West Main Street, north side

1 West Main Street, Arnett Building
c. 1910, Contributing- 1

This two-story, five-bay, brick commercial building is constructed with red brick has a metal roof, concrete foundation, and multi-pane casement windows above the main entrance. A heavy bracketed cornice runs across the front façade, however a brick parapet with glazed terra cotta coping rises above the cornice and surrounds the roofline. Windows are one over one sash with rock-faced stone lintels and sills. A recessed porch on the west side of the front (south) elevation leads to the apartments entrance. It is known as the Arnett building.

7 West Main Street
c. 1900, Contributing- 1

This two-story, four bay, framed commercial building sheathed with vinyl siding has a front-gabled metal roof concealed by a parapet with central-gabled tablet, one over one windows, and a brick foundation.

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13 West Main Street

Mid-19th century, Contributing- 1, Non-contributing- 1

This two-story, three bay, Greek Revival influenced brick house with slate roof, and stone foundation, has six over six windows and a common bond brick pattern with six stretcher rows per header row. The wraparound porch is an early 20th-century addition. The house sits about fifty feet back from the street. A late 20th-century concrete block garage is also all the property behind the house.

17 West Main Street

c. 1880, Contributing- 1

This two-story, five bay balloon framed house has a projecting front gable. A c.1920 porch runs across the front elevation. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof, and single pane windows.

9 West Main Street

c. 1880, Contributing- 1

This small, one-story, three bay, gable front building has decorative scroll-cut Gothic Revival gingerbread in the gable peak. The front is sheathed with aluminum siding covering wood lapped siding which is still exposed on the side elevation. The roof is covered with metal shingles; the foundation is stone. The building was used as a harness shop at one time and now houses a barbershop.

21 West Main Street

c. 1880, Contributing-1

This narrow single story, two bay commercial building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a flat metal roof with gingerbread trim. This building housed Hagan's Meat Shop prior to 1888.

23 West Main Street

C 1900, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, four bay side-gabled house which is of log construction sheathed with vinyl siding. It has an asphalt shingle roof and a stuccoed foundation. Across the front is an early 20th century porch with square columns. A small wooden storage shed is located behind the house.

31 West Main Street

1990, Non-contributing-1

This contemporary two-story, three bay, governmental granite veneered building, (Middletown Municipal Center) has a metal roof, and encompasses a former bank building which was constructed in 1908. The side façade of the original bank building is exposed on this building's west side.

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107 West Main Street (Zion Lutheran Church),
1859, Contributing-1

This Greek Revival influenced brick church with a metal roof and stuccoed foundation has a pediment on the front façade with a wide frieze band and dentil molding at the cornice all supported by four Ionic columns. It also has a very tall, square steeple with bell and clock.

117 West Main Street
c. 1910, Contributing-3

This two-story, four bay frame house has a window/door/door/window fenestration typical of the Germanic influenced vernacular dwellings of the region. It is sheathed with asphalt shingles, has an asphalt shingle roof, a rusticated concrete block foundation, and two over two windows. A two bay, rusticated concrete block garage and a wooden storage building are located behind the house.

223 West Main Street
c. 1880, Contributing-2

This three-story, three bay, Italianate style brick residence and storefront with metal roof, has a dominant bracketed cornice and stone foundation. It is built with a common bond brick pattern with five stretcher rows to one header row and two over two windows. The 1st story front elevation retains its original storefront with fancy bracketed cornice. This building was the location of the local newspaper, The Valley Register for many years. There is also a small wood frame storage shed behind the building.

201 and 203 West Main Street
c. 1960, Non-contributing-1

Three-story, four bay, gabled fronted brick apartment building with asphalt shingle roof and concrete foundation.

207 West Main Street, Wesleyan Apartments
1853, Contributing-1

This three-story, five bay gable-front brick building was originally the Methodist Episcopal Church. Original Greek Revival influenced elements include a three-part window converted to a door on the third story and round window in the gable peak, and brick pilasters topped with a capital are located on the corners of the front elevation. The building was converted to apartments around 1900 when the windows on the first and second floor were added with segmental arches above, and porches on all three stories across the front of the building. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and there is a brick foundation. The building is constructed with a five to one common bond brick pattern with and brick arches above the windows on the third floor.

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211 West Main Street
1867, Contributing-1

This two-story, Italianate style possibly frame building has an original storefront with bracketed cornice on the first floor and housed a millinery at one time. The building is sheathed with wood siding which is tongue and groove on the front elevation. The hipped roof has a dominant overhanging eaves with brackets. The east elevation has a small cross-gable with a fanlight window. The roof is asphalt shingled and foundation is stuccoed. There is a one story attached shop on the west side of the building.

213 West Main Street
c. 1860, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, three bay, possibly brick-cased house with asphalt shingled roof, and stone foundation has ceiling to floor length windows on the first floor, 6/6 windows on the second floor, a Flemish bond brick pattern on the front façade in a six to one common bond brick pattern on the sides. A Colonial Revival porch across the front elevation was added in the early 20th century. There is also a small wooden storage shed behind the house.

215 West Main Street
Late 18th century, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay log house clad with bricks has an asphalt shingle roof and stone foundation. There is a full front porch with turned posted and brackets.

217 West Main Street
Mid 19th-century, Contributing-1

This two-story, four bay brick house has the window/door/door/window fenestration associated with German vernacular construction in the region. A full front porch has round columns dating from the early 20th century. The building has a metal roof, and stone foundation.

301 West Main Street
Mid-19th century, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay house is probably constructed of logs and was later clad with bricks. The house has a metal roof and two over two windows. There is also a large vertical sided frame stable at the rear of the lot.

305 West Main Street (Middletown Valley Historical Society Headquarters),
c. 1840, Contributing-2

This is a two-story, three bay, sandstone house has a window/window/door fenestration indicating a side-hall and parlor plan. The roof is covered with a slate shingles. An early 20th century

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porch with round columns was added across the front of the building. There is also a small, unattached kitchen/wash house behind the main house.

307 West Main Street

Early 19th-century, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, three bay house is probably of log construction sheathed with German siding on the front elevation and board and batten on the sides. Windows have architraves with peaked tops. It has a metal roof, and a brick cased foundation. There is full front porch with hipped roof. The building appears to have been raised to two stories.

309 West Main Street

Mid 19th-century, Contributing-2

This two-story, four bay frame house is sheathed with aluminum siding and has asphalt shingled roof. It has a window/door/door/window fenestration associated with German vernacular construction in the region. A full front porch was added in the early 20th century. There is also a small wooden storage shed behind the house.

311 West Main Street

Mid-Late 19th-century, Contributing-3

This two-story, four bay house has a window/door/window/door fenestration. It is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asbestos shingled roof, and a stone foundation. A full front porch with hipped roof was added in the early 20th century. There is a frame two bay garage and small frame summer kitchen with 6 over 6 sash windows behind the house.

313 West Main Street

Mid-Late 19th-century, Contributing-2

This two-story, four bay house has the window/door/door/window fenestration associated with German vernacular construction. It is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a metal roof, and a raised cellar. There is a raised full front porch with hipped roof and side stair access. A concrete block garage is located behind the house.

315 West Main Street

c. 1890, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, three bay frame house is sheathed with Insul siding, has an asphalt shingle roof, and stuccoed raised foundation. The full front porch is raised with side stair access. There is an aluminum house trailer on the rear of the lot.

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401 West Main Street
c. 1830-1840, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay house is probably constructed of log, has lapped wood siding, metal roof, and a raised stone foundation. The wrap-around porch has side stair access and turned posts with decorative brackets. Brick end chimneys have decorative corbelling. The original windows that remain have six over six sashes.

405 West Main Street, Collamor's Deli
1947, Contributing-1

This two-story commercial building is constructed of concrete block with replacement sliding windows (replaced two 12-light steel framed casement windows) on the second story. The flat roof appears to have a parapet with glazed terra cotta coping. The first story has a one-story storefront and flat-roofed garage across the front of the building constructed of concrete block and sheathed with vinyl siding and brick.

407 West Main Street
Mid 19th century, Contributing- 5

This two and a half-story, four bay house is probably log construction with 6/6 windows and sheathed with vinyl siding. It has a metal roof, and stone foundation. The building is constructed into the hillside providing a full basement story. A full wrap-around porch provides access to the upper story with side stairs. The porch has turned posts. A small frame, two-story summer kitchen/wash house is directly in the rear of the main house. A frame stable and two wooden storage buildings are on the rear of the lot.

411 West Main Street
Mid 19th-century, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two and one-half story, three bay log house has a raised full-story basement in the front. The first (upper story) has a window/door/door/window fenestration associated with German vernacular construction in the region; it is accessed by a raised full front porch with side stairs and turned posts. Windows are 6/6 sash; the building is sheathed with lapped weatherboard siding. It has an asphalt shingle roof and stone foundation. A brick exterior chimney rises up the east gable. There is also a modern two-story, two bay combination garage and residence behind the main house.

413 West Main Street
Mid 19th-century, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay brick house has a Flemish bond brick pattern on the front and a common bond pattern on the sides with a five to 1 ratio of stretchers to headers. The central entrance on the front elevation has double doors with half-glass panels and a four-light transom; it is flanked with

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heavy louvered shutters. Windows are floor to ceiling two over two sash with wood lintels and decorative corner blocks. A square mansard roof tower was added to the western end of the building. An ell addition with a reduced mansard style roof continues along the west elevation. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A full front porch with a shallow central pediment is supported with smooth Doric columns.

417 West Main Street
c. 1850, Contributing- 2

This two-story, four bay log house has a window/door/door/window fenestration associated with German vernacular construction in the region. It is sheathed with aluminum siding, has an asphalt shingle roof, and stone foundation. A full front porch is constructed of brick with c.1960 iron supports and railing. There is a log summer kitchen/wash house behind the main house.

19 West Main Street
c. 1870, Contributing-3

This two-story, five bay house may be of log construction with a window/door/door/window/window fenestration. It has replacement one over one sash windows; windows and doors have a decorative shelf above. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingle siding, has a metal roof, and stone foundation. There is a summer kitchen/wash house behind the main house and a frame stable with board and batten siding and a metal-shingled roof on the rear of the lot.

501 West Main Street
c. 1840, Contributing- 1

This two-story, three bay brick house has with a 5 to 1 common bond brick pattern and a side-hall plan. The front entrance has paneled architrave and a four-light transom. Windows are six over six sash with wide wood lintels. It has a raised seam metal roof with a double brick interior chimney in the west gable end and a stone foundation. The full front porch has a hipped roof and turned posts.

505 West Main Street
Early 20th century, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, two bay house is constructed of unpainted rusticated concrete block with frame gables. Corner blocks and stone lintels are painted white. Windows are one over one sash. The full front porch has a hipped roof and round columns supported on block piers. An unattached concrete block garage located behind the house appears to have been built at a later date.

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507 West Main Street
c. 1850, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay log house is sheathed with asbestos shingle siding, has an asphalt shingle roof, and stone foundation. Windows have plain shelf architraves. A single corbelled brick interior chimney is located in each gable end. The hipped roof full front porch is supported with modern iron rails. There is an early 20th century small concrete block storage shed behind the house.

511 West Main Street
c. 1840, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay brick house has a running bond brick pattern and a side-hall plan. Windows are replacement one over one sash with wide wood lintels. The roof is sheathed with metal and a single brick chimney is located in the east gable end. The foundation is stone. A full front hipped roof porch is supported with round columns. There is a brick summer kitchen/wash house located behind the main house.

515 West Main Street
c. 1900, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay frame house is sheathed with vinyl siding and has an ell addition. Windows are one over one sash; the roof is sheathed with raised seam metal sheets. A single corbelled brick interior chimney rises from each gable end. The hipped roof full front porch is supported with round columns. The foundation is stuccoed. There is a two-story summer kitchen/wash house behind the main house.

517 West Main Street
Mid 19th century, Contributing-2

This one and a half-story, three bay brick cased log house is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a metal roof, and brick cased foundation. The full front hipped roof porch has smooth Doric columns. A wood frame shed of the same era is located behind the house.

West Main Street, south side

514 West Main Street
Late 19th century, Contributing-1

This one and a half-story, three bay log house is sheathed with cedar lap siding has an asphalt shingle roof and stone foundation. The stone foundation and small a portion of the original log wall are exposed. This house has been remodeled extensively but still contributes to the character of the streetscape.

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512 West Main Street
c. 1850, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay log house has a side hall plan. The house is sheathed with asphalt shingle siding, has a corrugated metal roof and stone a foundation. A single brick chimney rises in the west gable end.

510 West Main Street
Late 18th century, Contributing-2

This small one and a half-story, three bay log house has a central door. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingle siding and has a corrugated metal roof and stone foundation. The exterior brick chimney on the east gable end indicates that this house has an early construction date. There is a small metal sided storage building located behind the house.

508 West Main Street
Mid 19th-century, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay log house has a center door with a pedimented hood. The six over six sash windows have shallow pointed architraves. The building is sheathed with asphalt shingle siding, has a corrugated metal roof and a stone foundation. A single brick chimney rises in the east gable end.

504 West Main Street
c. 1840, Contributing-3

This two-story, four bay brick house with a window/door/door/window fenestration typical of vernacular German construction in the region. The six over six sash windows have wide wood lintels; this feature is covered on the front (north) elevation by an added brick façade. The building has a corrugated metal roof and stone foundation. The full front porch is supported with smooth Doric columns and the frieze band is decorated with applied carved garland. There is a one bay frame garage on the east side of the lot and a small frame chicken house located on the south end of the lot.

502 West Main Street
c. 1840, Contributing-2, Non-contributing-2

This two-story, three bay brick house has a side hall plan and wide wood lintels over the windows. The roof is sheathed with corrugated metal sheets; the foundation is stone. The full front porch has a hipped roof and is supported with smooth Doric columns. The property has a one bay frame garage and two frame chicken houses on the south end of the lot.

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500 West Main Street
c. 1950, Non-contributing-1

This 1 1/2 story, four bay house's exterior walls are covered with stucco and aluminum siding. The house also has an asphalt shingle roof and concrete block foundation.

308 West Main Street
c. 1850, Contributing-1

This large two-story, five bay brick house with a five to one common bond brick pattern stands alone on a large lot. It has a central Greek Revival entrance with sidelights and transom. Six over six sash windows have wide wood lintels. There is a large gabled dormer on the front elevation. The building has a standing seam metal roof and stone foundation.

306 West Main Street
1900, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay frame house has a dominant central cross gable and a wraparound porch with round columns. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a metal roof and a stone foundation.

304 West Main Street
Mid to late 19th century, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay log house has small windows (mid 19th century) and an added central cross gable (c.1880). There is a modified late 19th century front porch with turned posts. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation. There is a small frame stable behind the house.

302 West Main Street
c. 1900, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay frame house has a dominant central cross gable with a shingled surface. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingle roof and stone foundation. The early 20th century full front porch has a central pediment.

300 West Main Street
Mid 19th century, Contributing-1

This two-story three bay brick house has a Greek Revival influenced central entrance with sidelights and transom. Six over six sash windows have wide wood lintels. The house has a standing seam metal roof and stone foundation.

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210 West Main Street

c. 1860, Contributing-1

This two-story, four bay house is probably constructed of log and is sheathed with vinyl siding. The building sits on a raised stone foundation; the two bay Colonial Revival entrance porch has smooth Doric columns and a dentiled cornice; it also has a raised stone foundation. The roof is sheathed with pressed tin shingles.

208 West Main Street

c. 1820, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay log house has an asymmetrical window/door/window fenestration. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingle siding and has an asphalt shingled roof and raised stone foundation. A single brick interior chimney rises in the west gable end. There is an early 20th century hipped roof full front porch with smooth Doric columns and a dentiled cornice

206 West Main Street

c. 1850, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This one and a half-story, three bay log house has two pedimented dormers added. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof, and stone foundation with front cellar entrance. The single bay raised entrance porch appears to have been originally uncovered but now has an aluminum shed roof on iron pole supports. A small storage shed behind the house dates from the late 20th-century.

204 West Main Street

c. 1890, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, five bay frame house has two dominant jerkinhead cross gables with Palladian windows and a semi-hexagonal projecting bay on the first story. The three bay front porch has fancy turned posts and trim. Windows are two over two sash. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a standing seam metal roof, and a stone foundation. A two bay concrete block garage located behind the house is a later 20th-century addition to the property.

202 West Main Street

c. 1840, Contributing-2

This two-story five bay, brick house was once Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium. The front façade has a Flemish bond brick pattern while the sides have a five to one common bond brick pattern. Around 1900, two jerkinhead cross gables with Palladian windows (identical to 204 W. Main) were added to the original building, as well as a polygonal tower and a full front porch and portico with large fluted Ionic columns. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the foundation is stone. There is a large frame carriage house/stable on stone foundation located behind the house.

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118 West Main Street c. 1845, Contributing-2

This two-story, five bay house has a imitation brick stucco veneer applied over brick walls. The first story front elevation has a three-part store front on the east end with a bracketed cornice. The west end has three bays with a large Greek Revival entrance nearly centered in the building with sidelights and transom. The slightly off-center location of the entrance indicates that the building was originally constructed with a storefront in the east end. A one bay porch covers the entrance with a dentiled cornice, a wide frieze band, and smooth Doric pilasters; columns supporting the porch roof have been replace with modern decorative iron supports. A double brick chimney with connecting parapet rises from the interior of both gable ends. The building has an asphalt shingle roof and stuccoed foundation. There is an early 20th-century wood frame garage at the southern end of the property.

114 West Main Street Mid to late 19th century, Contributing-3

This two-story, three bay possibly log house has a central cross gable with an arched window. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingled roof. Second story windows are six over six with shallow pointed architraves; first story windows have been enlarged. The central entrance is covered with an aluminum awning. There is a frame summer kitchen and frame smoke house in the yard behind the house.

110-112 West Main Street c. 1870, Contributing-1

This two-story, four bay log house has a central cross gable with arched window and decorative scroll-cut work in the gable peak. The building has a door/window/window/door fenestration with a transom above each door. Windows are two over two sash with shallow pointed architraves. The western-most opening on the second story appears to have been a door originally. A two bay, hipped roof porch covers the western bays and is supported by two smooth Doric columns. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingle siding, has a standing seam metal roof, and stuccoed foundation.

106 West Main Street c. 1850, Contributing-3

This two-story, four bay brick building, with a six to one common bond brick pattern, has a late 19th century storefront with dentiled cornice in the western bays and a Greek Revival influenced three-part entrance in the eastern-most bay with a decorative shelf above. There is a double brick chimney with connecting parapet in the west gable end. The front elevation has a boxed cornice with dentils. Windows are six over six sash with decorative shelf trim above; the foundation is stuccoed. There is a frame summer kitchen/wash house behind the main house and an early 20th-century four bay wood frame garage on the rear of the lot.

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100 West Main Street, Stonebraker & Harbaugh, Shafer Building/Rudy's Hall (NR-listed)
c. 1830, Contributing-4

The two-story brick building, laid in Flemish bond at the front elevation with a corbelled cornice, fills the lot frontage along the south side of W. Main St., approximately 65 feet. It has a total of eight bays across the north (front) elevation; three bays, window/window/door, comprise the main house; five bays, window/door/window/window/door, comprise the commercial section of two storefronts. The main house entrance reflects the Federal style with an arched fanlight lined with standing bricks. The double front doors each have five oval panels and a sunburst fanlight fills the elliptical arch above the doors. Windows are six over six double-hung sash within narrow frames beneath brick jack arches.

The commercial section, first story, has two fixed single-pane windows with a double door entrance between, all with standing brick jack arches. The western-most two bay section of the commercial complex has a wide window opening, with one over one replacement sash and a standing brick jack arch. The door is a single, half glass door with festoon carving in the bottom panel and a wood lintel above; this entrance bay was added c.1896 when the upper story was converted from a warehouse to a public hall. Upper story windows of the commercial section are all six over six sash with standing brick jack arches.

The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The foundation of the building is local limestone. A single brick chimney rises from near the center of the commercial section of the building while a double brick chimney with connecting parapet rises from the east gable of the dwelling section.

South of the house is a gable-front timber framed carriage house/garage that fronts onto the east side of Jefferson Street. The exterior of the building on the north side was covered with cast stone blocks, c.1910. The roof is sheathed with corrugated metal sheets. Approximately 100 feet to the south, facing Jefferson Street, is a row of frame shed roofed garages with narrow gauge vertical siding, also c.1910. Along the southern boundary of the lot is another row of frame garages which face onto Washington Street.

30 West Main Street
c. 1922, Contributing-1

This two-story, corner house is an odd mix of early 20th century stylistic elements and late 19th century Queen Anne. The north (front) elevation is two bays, the entrance in the western bay has multi-pane sidelights and transom and a half-panel door with a multi-pane glass insert. The east bay has a three-part window with multi-pane windows. A Colonial Revival influenced wraparound porch covers the first floor on both the north and west elevations. A dominant Queen Anne styled hexagonal tower is located on the northeast corner of the second story. The building is sheathed with German siding, has an asphalt shingled roof, and concrete foundation.

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26-28 West Main Street
1892, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay commercial and residential building is balloon framed and its front façade is sheathed with rusticated wood siding, while the sides of the building have German siding. The original storefront has decorative carving and a bracketed cornice with modillions. The first floor entrance to the residential section above has sidelights and transom and a bracketed cornice. The second story residential front elevation is dominated by two semi-hexagonal projecting bays with steeply pitched roofs. A porch with scroll-cut railing runs between the two projecting bays. The cornice is bracketed and a small pedimented dormer is placed in the roof between the towers. A single brick interior chimney with decorative corbelling rises from both the east and west elevation. Windows are two over two sash; the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles.

24 West Main Street
Cornerstone dated 1923 - 1966, Contributing-1

This three bay, Classical Revival, granite faced building houses the Middletown Valley Bank. The front elevation is dominated by large fluted Doric columns and a parapet with central pedimented.

22 West Main Street
Cornerstone dated 1888, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay brick building was originally built to house the Valley Savings Bank. The building is gable front with a northwest corner square brick tower with entrance with a steeply pitched roof. The slate roof has decorative red scalloped slates which for a "B" on the tower roof. Intricate molded and corbelled bricks form horizontal decorative rows within the brickwork of the front and tower elevations. The building is now used as a dwelling.

18 West Main Street
c. 1845, Contributing-2

This two and a half-story, five bay brick house has several features influenced by the Greek Revival architectural style, a central entrance with flanking square pilasters and a four-light transom, and decorative iron grills over the small "eyebrow" windows on half story above a false cornice line over the second story windows. Several elements were added later, including the full front Colonial Revival porch with square Doric columns on raised piers, a three-part projecting bay window in the two western-most bays of the first story, and an additional door in the eastern-most bay associated with the building's use as a post office. An early 20th-century two bay rusticated concrete block garage is located behind the house.

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Mains Alley, west side (behind 18 W. Main)

c. 1930, Contributing-1

This is a large rusticated concrete block garage, four bays in length, with an arched standing seam metal roof. Windows are one over one sash with wide concrete lintels; the garage door opening, located in the northern-most bay, has sliding panel doors.

12-14 West Main Street, Main's Ice Cream and Meat Market

Mid 19th-century, Contributing-2

This two-story, five bay stuccoed log first story and frame upper story commercial building has two over two windows and a standing seam metal roof. There are extensive brick additions to the rear of this building associated with Mains Ice Cream Factory, c.1930. A row of garages constructed of rusticated concrete block with a flat concrete roof parallel Mains alley along the eastern boundary of the lot.

10 West Main Street

c. 1800, Contributing-1

This two-story, four bay log house has two over two replacement windows and is sheathed with German siding. There is an added projecting three-part bay on the east end of the first story and a hipped roof full front porch with round columns. The steeply pitched roof is sheathed with standing seam metal sheets; the foundation is stuccoed.

8 West Main Street

Early 19th-century, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay brick house has a Flemish bond brick pattern and central entrance. Windows are six over six sash with wide wood lintels. The steeply pitched roof is sheathed with standing seam metal sheets and has a single dormer in the center. There is a hipped roof full front porch with round columns.

6 West Main Street

Late 18th to early 19th century, Contributing-1

This two-story, five bay, possibly log building is covered with stucco on the north and east elevations, and with clapboard siding on part of the south elevation. The first story has two storefronts with plate glass and central recessed entrances, each with identical relatively un-decorative storefront surrounds. An off-center central entrance leads to the residential section above. Windows are six over six sash and a few two over two sash replacements. The steeply pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the cornice is boxed; the foundation is stuccoed. A double brick chimney rises in the west gable. This was the location of the Long's Electric and Appliance store for much of the 20th century.

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East Main Street, north side

409 East Main Street

Early 20th-century, Contributing-4

This two-story, five bay, Spanish Colonial Revival brick house has a tile roof and brick foundation. The center section of the house is flanked by two smaller symmetrical wings. The west wing has a recessed walkway with arched brick supports. A brick carriage house/garage of the same style and era is behind the house along with two greenhouses of a slightly later date. This lot has a deep setback, partly due to the historic electric railway right-of-way.

405 East Main Street

Early 20th-century, Contributing-2

This one and a half story, four bay, stone house is a vague Tudor Revival style with a polygonal tower and projecting, asymmetrical front gables. The building has a slate shingle roof and stone foundation. A two bay stone garage with slate roof of the same era is located behind the house. This lot has a deep setback, partly due to the historic electric railway right-of-way.

401 East Main Street

Early 20th-century, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay, Colonial Revival brick mansion house is roofed with flat terra cotta tiles. The building has a slightly projecting center pavilion with a double arched Palladian window, three-part entrance and a wide portico with both round and square columns and topped with a porch railing. There is a similar porch/portico on the west elevation facing High Street. False quoins of brick project along all corners. Windows are one over one sash with keystone jack arches above. Two dormers flank the pavilion pediment and have arched windows with decorative muntins in the upper sash. Corbelled double brick interior chimneys rise in the east and west gable. A two bay brick garage of the same era with a terra cotta tile roof is located just behind the house. This lot has a deep setback, partly due to the historic electric railway right-of-way.

313 East Main Street

c. 1910 Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay, balloon framed Foursquare house is heavily influenced by the Colonial Revival style. The three-part central entrance on the south elevation is flanked by a stained glass oval window on the east side. There is a wide entrance porch with smooth Doric columns and is topped with railing; a similar porch is located on the east elevation facing High Street. The second story center bay has a Palladian style window group. Other windows are primarily wide one over one sash. The hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves and a dormer in each elevation with arched pediments. The building is

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sheathed with narrow gauge wood siding; the roof is sheathed with slate roof. A two bay wood-sided frame garage with cross-braced doors is behind the house fronting onto High Street. This lot has a deep setback, partly due to the historic electric railway right-of-way.

309 East Main Street
c. 1910, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay, balloon framed Foursquare style house has Late Victorian elements included, particularly the two-story projecting three-part bays on the south and east elevations. The wraparound porch is supported with round columns. Gable front dormers with double six over one sash windows are located in each roof elevation. The building is sheathed with narrow gauge wood siding, has a slate roof and stuccoed foundation. A two bay, wood-sided garage of similar age is also on the property. This lot has a deep setback, partly due to the historic electric railway right-of-way.

05 East Main Street
c. 1910, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay, balloon framed Foursquare style house has a two-story projecting three-part bay on the south elevation and a wraparound porch with shallow pediment on the front in the center; it is supported with round columns. A dominant gable front dormer with paired window is located in the roof south elevation; other elevations have a single window dormer. The building is sheathed with wood siding, has a slate roof and stuccoed foundation. A single bay, wood-sided garage of similar age is also on the property. This lot has a deep setback, partly due to the historic electric railway right-of-way.

301 East Main Street
c. 1910, Contributing-2

This two-story, five bay, balloon framed gable end house has a wraparound porch supported with round columns. Windows are one over one sash, several are paired. The roof is sheathed with slate and the foundation is stuccoed. A barn sheathed with wood siding is located behind the house. This lot has a deep setback, partly due to the historic electric railway right-of-way.

221 East Main Street
c. 1910, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay frame house is front gabled with a closed pediment and Palladian window. Windows elsewhere are paired. The building is sheathed in with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and stuccoed foundation. A wood-sided frame garage is located behind the house.

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219 East Main Street
c. 1920, Contributing-3

This two-story, three bay frame house has a central cross gable with an arched window. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingles, has an asphalt shingled roof and stuccoed foundation. The full shed roof porch is supported with smooth Doric columns. There is a two bay garage and a small frame chicken house/storage shed in the back of the lot.

217 East Main Street
c. 1920, Contributing-1

This two-story, two bay frame house has paired windows and a full front hipped roof porch with square columns on brick piers. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and stuccoed foundation.

211 East Main Street
Late 20th-century, Non-contributing-1

This is a one-story commercial brick building with asphalt shingle roof and concrete foundation. The building is currently houses an Amoco gas station.

203 East Main Street
c. 1900, Contributing-3, Non-contributing-3

The building fronting onto E. Main Street is the c.1960 one-story Ingall's Lumber Supply Co., a modern storefront with a central entrance and plate glass windows. This is an addition to the south (front) elevation of a much older warehouse building associated with the Beachley Supply Co., located on this lot during the late 19th century and first half of the 20th century. The larger Beachley building is a gable end frame construction on stone foundation. Original wood siding remains on the west elevation, but the south elevation is sheathed with metal siding. Along the western boundary of the lot are two large frame, wood-sided warehouse buildings also associated with the Beachley Supply Co. The buildings were moved from the front of the lot to their current location c.1960, but are still considered contributing to the historic character of Middletown during the interurban electric railway era. Two concrete block and one metal storage building, all non-contributing, are located in the rear of the lot.

121 East Main Street
c. 1830, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay brick house has a five to one common bond brick pattern and a side-hall plan. Windows are six over six sash with standing brick jack arches above; the entrance has a transom above. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and a double brick interior chimney rises in the west gable end.

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119 East Main Street

Late 19th century, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay frame house has a window/door/window fenestration. Windows are two over two sash with a decorative shelf above; the central entrance has a three-light transom above. The full front, hipped roof porch has turned posts and decorative brackets. The building is sheathed with German siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation. A single brick interior corbelled chimney rises in the west gable end. There is also a small wooden storage building behind the house.

117 East Main Street

c. 1930, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay house has a three-part window on the first story with three over one sash. Other windows are single one over one sash. The full front, hipped roof porch has square columns. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingles, has an asphalt shingled roof and a concrete block foundation. A single bay cast concrete block garage of the same era is located behind the house.

115 East Main Street

c. 1920, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, three bay possibly log house is sheathed with aluminum siding has an asphalt shingled roof and stuccoed foundation. The porch and door appear to be recent replacements. A non-contributing frame workshop is located behind the house.

113 East Main Street

c. 1870, Contributing-1

This two-story, four bay log house appears to have originally had a window/door/door/ window fenestration, a vernacular German construction style typical of the region, however one door has been covered by the asbestos shingle siding. Windows are six over six sash on the second floor and two over two on the first. There is a central cross gable with an arched window. The roof is sheathed with metal sheets.

109 East Main Street

c. 1840, Contributing-3, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, five bay brick house has a five to one common bond pattern and is influenced by the Greek Revival style of architecture. The central door has sidelights and an elaborate transom with side panels with raised ovals. Windows have standing brick jack arches; the cornice is a stepped brick corbel. The full front porch (probably an early 20th century addition) has smooth Doric columns. The roof is sheathed with metal sheets. This was the Routzahn farmhouse, whose farm bordered the eastern edge of Middletown until it was subdivided around the turn of the 20th century. There is also a wood-

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sided frame stable and frame chicken house located at the rear of the lot. A concrete block garage is non-contributing.

103 East Main Street

c. 1890, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay, frame house. The building is constructed in the vernacular Carpenter Gothic style a simple gable end building and center cross gable with a gothic arched window. The central entrance is three-part with side-lights and transom and decorative brackets. The full front porch has turned posts and decorative trim and brackets. The building is sheathed with German siding; gable peaks are sheathed with wood shingles. A single brick interior chimney with stepped corbelling rises from both end gables. The roof is covered with standing seam metal sheets; the foundation is stone. There is a garage sheathed with wood siding located behind the house.

101 East Main Street

c. 1900, Contributing-2

This two-story, four bay frame house is Late Victorian influenced with a front cross gable and a two-story projecting semi-hexagonal tower. The full front porch has turned posts and scroll-cut brackets and trim. The building is sheathed with German siding and stone foundation. The asphalt shingled roof imitates slate shingles with decorative colored and scalloped shingle rows. Corbelled brick chimneys rise from the interior gable ends. A wood-sided frame stable is located behind the house.

35 East Main Street

c. 1900, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay frame house is a Late Victorian/Colonial Revival combination influence. The building has a dominant center cross gable, a projecting semi-hexagonal bay on the east elevation first floor, and a full front porch with turned posts and trim and scroll-cut brackets. Two corbelled brick chimneys rise near the center roof peak. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation.

33 East Main Street

c. 1880, Contributing-1

This two-story, two bay, Late Victorian house has a shingled front gable with cross side gables. Gable peaks have decorative scroll-cut trim. The entrance porch is recessed and has turned posts and trim. The southwest corner of the building is chamfered and the overhang is decorated with a turned drop. The building is sheathed with German siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation.

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31 East Main Street

c. 1900, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-4

This two-story, four bay brick Colonial Revival influenced building has an asymmetrical front cross gable with Palladian window. Pedimented dormers are in the south and east roof elevations. The full front porch has a shallow central pediment a Doric columns in pairs and triples. The roof is asphalt shingled. East of the house is a brick building with a frame second story and hipped roof, considered non-contributing. In the rear (north) of the lot is a modern brick garage, a flat roofed concrete block guesthouse dating from the 1960s, and a hipped roof concrete block garage, all non-contributing. This building is setback from the street on a terraced hill, originally part of the Coblenz orchard property. The building currently houses the Thompson funeral home.

29 East Main Street

1903, Contributing-4

This two-story Colonial Revival brick mansion house has a central projecting pedimented pavilion with a Palladian window and a heavy one-story front porch enclosed with multi-pane six-part windows. The slate roof is hipped with wide overhanging eaves with modillions and a wide frieze band. Two massive brick corbelled chimneys rise within the roofline. The building dominates the hillside with its massive form and was constructed by Emory L. Coblenz in 1903. This building is setback from the street on a terraced hill, originally part of the Coblenz orchard property. Immediately behind the house is a one and a half-story frame cross gabled building which probably served as a wash house/servants quarters. Along the north boundary of the lot is a two-story frame carriage house/stable and a long frame chicken house.

27 East Main Street

c. 1896, Contributing-1

This gable front, two-story, four bay house has Colonial Revival influence in the closed front gable peak with Palladian window. The full front porch is supported with Ionic columns. A projecting two-story semi-hexagonal bay with closed gable peak is located on the east elevation. On the rear is a double recessed porch, a vernacular adaptation typical of the region. A single brick corbelled chimney rises near the center roofline. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a slate roof and stuccoed foundation. This building is setback from the street on a terraced hill, originally part of the Coblenz orchard property.

25 East Main Street

c. 1930, Contributing-2

This two-story brick house has a dominant asymmetrical front facing gable with elongated sides. A front gabled one-story room with paired windows projects from the front elevation on the west end and a brick pedimented entrance porch with brick columns projects from the east end. Between these

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two features is an open porch area with a brick front wall which slopes up to join with the projecting walls. Windows are six over one sash with shallow arches above and wood lintels. The building has an asphalt shingled roof. A two bay brick garage of the same era is located behind the house. This building is setback from the street on a terraced hill, originally part of the Coblentz orchard property.

23 East Main Street

c. 1870 with 1890s additions, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay house was originally constructed c.1870 by Lewis Coblentz. The Queen Anne style projecting round tower with adjoining room and porch was added c.1890. The steeply pitched conical tower roof is sheathed with raised seam metal sheets and topped with a decorative iron ball. The cornice of the Queen Anne addition is bracketed, the porches are topped with railings and supported with sectional columns. A widows walk is located in the center of the roof; two single corbelled brick chimneys rise on either side. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding has an asphalt shingled roof and brick foundation. This building is setback from the street on a terraced hill, originally part of the Coblentz orchard property.

21 East Main Street

c. 1896, Contributing-3, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, three bay Late Victorian Gothic influenced frame house has a steeply pitched roof with an off-center cross gable and a projecting two-story front gabled semi-hexagonal bay; both gable peaks have decorative scrollwork. The full front porch has turned posts, trim, and brackets. The building is sheathed with wood siding, has a slate roof and stone foundation. Two single corbelled brick chimneys rise near the center of the roof. A frame stable and a frame storage shed are located on the rear of the property. There is a late 20th-century concrete block garage on the property. This building is setback from the street on a terraced hill, originally part of the Coblentz orchard property.

19 East Main Street

c. 1896, Contributing-3

This two-story, three bay, Late Victorian Gothic influenced brick house has a steeply pitched roof with an off-center cross gable and a projecting two-story front gabled semi-hexagonal bay. The full front porch is supported with smooth Doric columns. The roof is slate; two corbelled brick chimneys rise near the center of the roof. The foundation is stone. There is a frame board and batten sided stable and a frame workshop on the rear of the property. This building is setback from the street on a terraced hill, originally part of the Coblentz orchard property.

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17 East Main Street

c. 1900, Contributing-2, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, five bay frame house is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a metal roof and stone foundation. There is a two bay frame garage. A small non-contributing shed located behind the house.

15 East Main Street

c. 1890, Contributing-2

This two-story, frame house is Late Victorian with Gothic and Colonial Revival influence. The three bay, gable end building has a front projecting two-story semi-hexagonal bay, topped with a front gabled closed pediment with a pointed arch window. The two bay front porch has turned posts and scroll-cut brackets, trim, and railing. One over one sash windows have a decorative shelf above. The house is sheathed with German siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and a stone foundation. There is also two bay garage located behind the house.

13 East Main Street

c. 1890, Contributing-1

This two-story, two bay, frame house has a central cross gable sheathed with scalloped slate shingles and has decorative trim in the gable peak. One over one sash windows are paired on the second story; all windows are topped with a decorative shallow pointed shelf. The one bay porch is recessed into the southeast corner, has turned posts and decorative trim. The southwest corner first floor is cut to form an angled window bay; the overhanging corner has a decorative drop trim. The building is sheathed with aluminum siding and has a slate roof with several rows of scalloped shingles. The foundation is stone; two single corbelled brick chimneys rise from the gable end interiors.

11 East Main Street

c. 1840, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay, brick house was originally constructed in a side hall plan with standing brick jack arches above the windows. A late 19th century, four bay, frame addition was added to the west elevation with a door in the western-most bay. A raised shed roof front porch covers all but the last bay on the east and west ends; it is supported with chamfered posts and is heavily decorated with scroll-cut brackets and railing. The building is sheathed with German siding; the roof is sheathed with standing seam metal sheets. The stone foundation is raised on the west end.

9 East Main Street

Late 20th-century, non-contributing-1

This one-story brick commercial building has an asphalt shingled roof and concrete foundation. currently houses a sandwich shop.

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East Main Street, south side

2 East Main Street

Cornerstone 1882, Contributing-1

This is a one-story brick Italianate style church has an arched central entrance with narrow, arched flanking windows; the bays are set within slightly recessed brick panels. The west elevation along Church Street is four bays deep, also set within recessed panels. The square bell tower, located above the front (north) gable peak, has a wood shingled base with bracketed trim, arched openings with railing in all four elevations and topped with a bracketed cornice, the steeple was removed at an unknown date. The roof is standing seam metal sheets; the foundation is stone. A one bay brick addition with flat roof was added to the east elevation. The building was originally the Otterbein United Brethren Church and is now the Cornerstone Worship Center.

East Main Street, Memorial Hall

1923, Contributing-1

The two-story Memorial Hall is a 1920s Classical Revival buff brick building with cast concrete and terra cotta decorative trim, and a central pedimented parapet. The building was originally constructed to include a theater (since demolished) and has a central deeply recessed theater entrance with a metal canopy held with iron chains and decorated with stained glass drops. Above the canopy is a cast concrete panel with "Middletown Memorial and Town Hall." Above the panel is an arched three-part window; both elements are surrounded by a glazed terra cotta tile trim. Windows throughout are multi-pane over one sash, some with a four-light ransom above and all have concrete lintels and sills. The building was originally constructed to serve as a theater and community center, in honor of the Middletown area veterans of WWI.

10 East Main Street

c. 1880, Contributing-1

This two-story, four bay, balloon-framed house has a projecting front cross gable with an arched window in the gable peak. Other windows have gently arched architraves. The two bay front porch on the east end is supported with Doric columns. The building is sheathed with wood siding, has a standing seam metal roof and stone foundation. This house was built onto the front of a brick house dating from the early to mid 19th century.

East Main Street Christ Reformed Cemetery

Contributing-1 site

This large cemetery fronts approximately 200 feet along the south side of East Main Street. The entrance from Main Street consists of gently curved stonewalls to which wrought iron gates are attached. Just up a gentle slope from the Main St. entrance is a small polygon gazebo. The first internments at this cemetery were in the 1770s.

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26 East Main Street
c. 1920, Contributing-1

This two-story, two bay, Foursquare style brick house has a full front porch, an asphalt shingled roof, and concrete block foundation.

28 East Main Street
c. 1910, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay, rusticated concrete block house has full front porch, a metal shingle roof and concrete block foundation.

30 East Main Street
1868 with 1907 addition, Contributing-2

The two-story, three bay frame gable end section of this house was added to the original log, one and a half-story, gable front Roman Catholic Church building constructed in 1868. In 1894, it was converted to a school and in 1907, converted to a dwelling. The whole building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation. There is also a single bay wood sided frame garage southwest of the house.

32 East Main Street
Late 20th-century, Non-contributing-1

This is a two-story, three bay brick apartment building with a flat roof. The building is set back from the street and has a brick-walled fountain in the front yard.

36 East Main Street
1908, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay brick building is influenced by both the Late Victorian Queen Anne style and the early 20th century Colonial Revival. The building is dominated by a central projecting pavilion with a bracketed closed pediment and two, projecting semi-hexagonal towers with decorative iron finials. The roof is slate with several rows of scalloped shingle. The porch has a shallow pediment and smooth Ionic columns; it covers the full front and wraps around along the east (Prospect Street) elevation. One over one sash windows have rusticated cast stone lintels. The foundation is stone. This house was originally a tourist house called Villa Rest. A three bay wooden garage of the same era is located behind the house.

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100 East Main Street

c. 1880, Contributing-2, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, five bay frame house has a two bay cross gable on the west end and two gabled dormers on the west roof elevation facing Prospect Street. The full front porch is supported with turned posts. The building is sheathed with aluminum siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation. There is a modern two bay garage and a wood frame storage building behind the house.

104 East Main Street

c. 1850, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay, brick house has a side hall plan and a brick corbelled cornice. There is a one-story addition on the east elevation. It is one of the few houses in Middletown without a front porch. The building has an asphalt shingle roof and stone foundation.

108 East Main Street

c. 1840, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay, brick house has a central door with transom, six over six sash windows with wide wood lintels. The full front porch has turned posts and trim; the gable peaks have turned finials. The building has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation.

110 East Main Street

Mid to late 19th century, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay log house has a steeply pitched roof and a full front porch with smooth columns. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingles, has a metal roof and stone foundation. One double brick corbelled chimney rises in the east gable end; a single brick chimney rises in the west gable end. A wooden storage shed is located behind the house.

118 East Main Street

Mid to late 19th century, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay log house has a central door and two single brick chimneys in each gable end. The roofline has settled dramatically on the northwest corner. Windows are all one over one replacements. The building is sheathed with aluminum siding, has a standing seam metal roof and stone foundation. A concrete block garage with sliding door is located behind the house.

120 East Main Street

Mid to late 19th century, Contributing-1

This two-story, four bay log house had a window/door/door/window fenestration but one door has been covered by the asbestos shingle siding. Windows are two over two sash with shallow pointed

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architraves. The building has a corrugated metal roof and stuccoed foundation. There is a large modern addition on the rear.

122 East Main Street
c. 1890, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay, frame Late Victorian house has a hipped roof with two front cross gables sheathed with decorative wood shingles. Both gable peaks have decorative scroll-cut trim. One gable projects over a two-story projecting semi-hexagonal bay. The door is three-part; windows are paired with shallow pointed architraves. Two corbelled brick chimneys rise near the center of the roof. The full front porch has turned posts and trim. The building is sheathed with German siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation. A late 20th century carport is located on the west side of the house.

124 East Main Street
c. 1900, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay, frame Late Victorian house has some Colonial Revival influence. The hipped roof with two front cross gables have closed pediments, sheathed with scalloped wood shingles. One gable projects over a two-story projecting semi-hexagonal bay. The door is three-part; windows are paired with shallow pointed architraves. Two corbelled brick chimneys rise near the center of the roof. The full front porch has replacement vinyl columns. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation. A frame garage is located in the side yard.

126 East Main Street
c. 1920, Contributing-1

This one and a half-story, gable front house is possibly log construction. There is a one bay shed addition on the west elevation. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingle roof and concrete foundation. A concrete block chimney rises from the rear of the building.

128 East Main Street
c. 1880, contributing-1

This is a two-story, three bay frame Carpenter Gothic style house. There is a center cross gable with decorative shingle siding and scroll-cut trim in the gable peak. There is a three-part door and one over one replacement windows with shelf architraves. The full front porch has turned posts. Two single brick chimneys rise near the center of the roof. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingle siding, has an asphalt shingle roof and stuccoed foundation.

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200 East Main Street
c. 1890, Contributing- 1

This two-story, frame house is High Victorian Gothic with a central square tower placed on the diagonal, an asymmetrical projecting front gable and a corner gable sheathed with decorative shingles set above the chamfered northeast corner. The entrance porch has turned posts and elaborate turned and scroll-cut decorative trim. Windows have decorative pointed architraves. The building is sheathed with German siding, has a slate roof with alternate rows of red and scalloped shingles. The foundation is stone. The house is set back from the street and has a landscaped garden surrounded by picket fence in front.

204 East Main Street
c. 1890, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay, Gothic inspired High Victorian brick house has a central cross gable with smaller flanking front gables. Window openings are arched with decorative wood infill. The full front porch has turned posts and trim with brackets. Two decorative corbelled brick chimneys rise near the roof center. The building has a slate roof with alternate red and scalloped shingles, and stone foundation. The house is set back from the street. A frame carriage house/garage has a center gable and a shed addition with garage entrance; it is located southeast of the house.

208 East Main Street
c. 1900, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay, Late Victorian house has Colonial Revival and Gothic elements. The center cross gable has a closed pediment with a Palladian window and is sheathed with scalloped wood shingles. This gable peak has elaborate decorative turned trim. The cornice across the front elevation is double bracketed; the full front porch has turned posts and trim with scroll-cut brackets. End gables have jerkinhead roofs with double bracketed eaves. Two corbelled brick chimneys rise near the center of the roof. The building is sheathed with German siding, has slate roof with alternate rows of scalloped shingles, and stone foundation. There is a one-story projecting three-part bay with bracketed cornice on the east elevation. A frame wash house is located beside the house.

212 East Main Street
c. 1900, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay, Late Victorian house has Colonial Revival and Gothic elements. It is essentially identical to 208 E. Main St. except there are no apparent chimneys. The center cross gable has a closed pediment with a Palladian window and is sheathed with scalloped wood shingles. This gable peak has elaborate decorative turned trim. The cornice across the front elevation is double bracketed; the full front porch has turned posts and trim with scroll-cut brackets. End gables have jerkinhead roofs with double bracketed eaves. The building is sheathed with German siding, has slate

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roof with alternate rows of scalloped shingles, and stone foundation. There is a one-story projecting three-part bay with bracketed cornice on the east elevation. A two bay garage with wood siding and metal roof is located behind the house.

216 East Main Street
c. 1900, Contributing-2

This two-story, five bay, Queen Anne style house has a round two-story tower with conical roof on the northeast and northwest corners; the towers are sheathed with scalloped wood shingles. There is a central front gabled dormer with Palladian window and a three bay front porch with shallow central pediment, turned posts and elaborate turned trim. The building is sheathed with German siding, has a slate shingle roof and stone foundation. The house is set back from the street. A two bay garage of the same era is located behind the house. This house was originally known as Sheffer's Tourist Home.

300 East Main Street
c. 1890, Contributing-1

This two-story, five bay Second Empire style house has semi-hexagonal corner towers and two over two sash windows. Pedimented dormers are located within the mansard roof and a massive triple-flue chimney rises in the center of the roof. The three bay porch has turned posts and scroll-cut trim. The building is sheathed with German siding and has a stone foundation. The mansard roof is sheathed with standing seam metal sheets. The house is set back from the street.

304 East Main Street
c. 1900, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, four bay, frame house has Late Victorian and Colonial Revival elements. Two prominent front cross gables have closed pediments. The western-most front gable projects over a two-story semi-hexagonal bay. Between the two front gables is a square tower rising from the roof, set on the diagonal. Windows are one over one sash with plain shelf architraves. The wraparound porch has turned posts with scroll-cut brackets and a projecting pediment above the stairs with scroll-cut trim. The building is sheathed with narrow gauge wood siding, has asphalt shingle roof, and stone foundation. There is a single bay garage addition on the west elevation. A late 20th-century two bay garage is located behind the house.

308 East Main Street
c. 1900, Contributing-4

This two-story, five bay, brick house has a central cross gable with closed pediment and Palladian window. There is a three-part door; windows have cast stone lintels. The full front porch has a shallow central pediment and smooth Doric columns. The hipped roof is sheathed with slate shingles;

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the foundation is stuccoed. A single bay brick garage is located behind the house. A frame barn with a cantilevered forebay and a small frame shed are located on the rear of the lot.

312 East Main Street
c. 1900, Contributing-3

This two-story, five bay, brick Colonial Revival influenced house has closed pediment cross gables and a wraparound porch with smooth Doric columns. The building has a slate roof and stuccoed foundation. There is also a stable and a frame storage shed located behind the house.

400 East Main Street
c. 1900, Contributing-2

This two-story, five bay brick Colonial Revival mansion house has three jerkinhead cross gables across the front elevation and one on each end; all have closed pediments. The full front porch has a projecting central portico, decorative turned drops, and columns are set on brick piers. There is a projecting one-story, semi-hexagonal bay on the east elevation. The building has a slate roof and brick corbelled chimneys which rise near the center of the roof. A brick carriagehouse/stable of the same style and era is located southeast of the main house.

Washington Street

14 Washington Street
c. 1801, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay stuccoed stone house has at last one of its original nine over six sash windows. The stucco was scored to appear as if it were constructed of cut stone. Window openings are small with wide frames; the central door on the north (front) has a transom. The full front porch has turned posts with decorative trim and brackets, and a scroll-cut railing. Decorative scroll-cut drops have been added to the eaves corners and the gable peaks. Two stuccoed brick chimneys rise in the gable end interiors. The house has a corrugated metal sheet roof. This was originally constructed as the Lutheran Parsonage c.1801. There is a frame stable in disrepair on the rear of the lot.

10 Washington Street
1830, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay, brick house has a central door with transom. Windows are six over six sash. Two double brick chimneys with connecting parapets rise in both gable ends. The central bay porch has a hipped roof, turned posts, drop trim, and scroll-cut brackets and railing. The building has an asphalt shingle roof and stuccoed foundation. The front facade has a Flemish bond brick pattern while the sides have a 5 to 1 common bond brick pattern. This was the German Reformed parsonage.

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6 Washington Street

c. 1850 with c.1890 additions, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, five bay house appears to be partly log with frame additions. There is a central cross gable and a three bay hipped roof porch with square posts and scroll-cut brackets. Single brick interior chimneys rise in the gable ends. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a metal roof and a concrete block foundation. There is an unattached two bay concrete block garage adjacent to the house.

4 Washington Street

c. 1890, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay frame house is simplified version of the vernacular Carpenter Gothic style. It has a central cross gable with an arched window and a full front porch has turned posts and trim with brackets. There is a long ell addition. Windows are two over two sash. Two double brick chimneys rise in the gable ends while two single chimneys are located in the ell. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingle siding, has a standing seam metal roof and a stone foundation. There is also a wooden storage building behind the house.

119 Washington Street

c. 1840, Contributing-1

This one and a half-story, four bay building is constructed of brick with a stone foundation. The front elevation and gable peaks are now sheathed with vinyl siding. Front windows and doors on the first story and second story gable end are replacement. Original small six over six sash windows remain in the front upper story. First story window in the west gable end has its original wide wood lintel. The building looks as if it was originally used as a carriage house/stable. The building has an asphalt shingled roof and currently houses the Midtown Laundromat.

13 Washington Street

c. 1890, Contributing-1

This two-story, four bay frame house has the window/door/door/window fenestration associated with German vernacular construction in the region. Windows are two over two sash with pointed architraves. The hipped roof, full front porch has replacement modern decorative iron supports. A single brick corbelled chimney rises in the gable end. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a pressed metal shingle roof, and a stone foundation which has been repaired with concrete block.

9 Washington Street

c. 1920, Contributing-2

This two-story, two bay Foursquare house is of the Prairie style with wide overhanging eaves, a low hipped roof dormer with wide eaves, and a hipped roof full front porch with wide eaves. The porch

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has square columns on rusticated concrete block piers. The building has pressed-board lapped siding, a hipped asphalt shingled roof, and a rusticated concrete block foundation. There is a single bay, hipped roof frame garage behind the house.

7 Washington Street
Late 18th century, Contributing-1

Located on the corner of Main's Alley, south of the arched roof garage, this two-story, two bay log house has and exterior brick chimney and a long, one-story brick addition on the south (rear) elevation with a recessed porch area along the east elevation. The front (north) elevation faces away from Washington St. toward Main St. The full front shed roof porch is enclosed with wire screen. Windows are six over six sash. The building and brick addition are sheathed with vinyl siding, has a metal roof and a stone foundation. This was used as the German Reformed parsonage from its purchase 1829 until the brick parsonage was constructed across the street in 1830.

Church Street

6 North Church Street
c. 1960, non-contributing-1

This one story brick Post Office building has a flat roof and concrete foundation.

7 North Church Street (Middletown Chevrolet Pontiac),
c. 1947, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This is an eight bay garage used for auto repairs. The building is constructed with large multi-pane glass windows in steel frames between brick pillars forming bays. The building has a Quonset style metal roof and the entrance doors provide access from Garage Drive. Just northeast of the garage building, on the corner of N. Church and Green Streets is a 1960s style one-story commercial building with a glass front and central entrance that is currently used as a showroom for an automobile dealership. This is the original site of the H & F interurban electric railway station.

101 Garage Drive
C. 2000, Non-contributing-1

This is a modern two-story brick house on a lot carved out of the car dealership lot.

100 North Church Street
1950, Non-contributing-1

This one story, four bay, concrete block building was originally a farmer supply store. There is a loading dock covered an overhanging roof that spans three-quarters of the front facade.

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106 North Church Street
c. 1920, Contributing-1

This large two-story, seven bay brick warehouse was part of the Middletown Packing Co. The building is constructed with a seven to one common bond brick pattern. Loading docks are located along the south face of the building. A concrete block addition is on the east elevation.

4,6,8 South Church Street
Late 19th-century, Contributing-1

This two-story, eight bay frame commercial/residential building has a hipped roof with a front cross gable on the north and south ends with a paired window in the gable peak. The north front gable is residential with a porch with square columns. A hipped hood covers the remaining first story front elevation. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and a stone foundation.

12 South Church Street (Christ Reformed Church properties)
c. 1900, Contributing-2

This two and a half-story, three bay brick gable front Parish House has recessed arched brick panels which hold the window bays. A wide shed roof porch supported with smooth Doric columns on brick piers crosses the full front elevation. The central entrance is enclosed by a projecting semi-hexagonal bay, probably a later addition. The roof is slate. The building now houses the Christ Reformed Church offices. There is a two bay brick garage behind the Parish House.

South Church Street, Christ Reformed Church Sunday School Chapel
Cornerstone dated 1902, Contributing-1

The gable front brick chapel has Romanesque influenced corbelling on the front façade around a large arched stained-glass window. This center gable is flanked by a flat roofed wing on either side with brick parapets, paired arched windows and entrance doors with projecting hipped roof entrance porches.

South Church Street, Christ Reformed Church
Cornerstone dated 1818, Contributing-1

The brick gable front church has a central brick tower projecting slightly in the front (west) elevation. The tower is topped with a wood polygonal bell housing with arched openings and railings and a steeple above. Windows flanking the three double door entrances have stained glass; windows on the second story and tower are arched. The church is built with a Flemish bond brick pattern, has an asphalt shingle roof and stone foundation.

South Church Street, Middletown Volunteer Fire Company
Cornerstones dated 1950 and 1977, Non-contributing-1

This is a single story brick building, seven vehicle bays wide, with a flat roof.

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West Green Street

Evangelical Lutheran Church Zion Cemetery.
Contributing-1

The Cemetery entrance is located in the first block of West Green Street on the north side. A wrought iron fence borders the entire first block of West Green Street with the entrance approximately in the middle of the block. The entrance road climbs a small rise and is flanked by memorial headstones.

101 West Green Street
c. 1840, Contributing-2

This two-story, four bay log house has the window/door/door/window fenestration associated with German vernacular construction in the region. Doors have a transom above; windows are one over one replacements. The full front porch is supported with square columns. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a new metal roof and stone foundation. There is a small frame chicken house behind the house.

105 West Green Street
c. 1920, Contributing-1

This one story, three bay bungalow is longer than it is wide. It has a hipped roof with a shallow shed dormer and horizontal six light window, and a recessed porch on the front and rear elevations. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and a rusticated concrete block foundation.

107 West Green Street
c. 1930, Contributing-1

This three bay frame Cape Cod has a prominent central dormer with paired windows and a full front porch. Windows are three over one sash. The building is sheathed with aluminum siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and concrete block foundation.

201 West Green Street
c. 1930, Contributing-1, non-contributing-1

This three bay frame Cape Cod has a triple window on the first story. The large central dormer has been altered and there is an addition to the house on the east elevation. A large, modern concrete block garage/workshop, located in the back of the lot, is considered non-contributing.

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203 West Green Street

c. 1930, Contributing-2

This three bay brick Cape Cod has two small dormers with lapped siding and a full front porch with brick columns on brick piers. Windows are three over one sash; there is a brick exterior chimney on the east elevation. A two bay brick garage is located behind the house.

205 West Green Street

c. 1930, Contributing-1

This brick and frame Cape Cod has three bays with a central door, a shed roof dormer and a replacement porch. Windows are three over one sash except in the front where they have been replaced. A garage is added on the east elevation.

207 West Green Street

c. 1960, Non-contributing-1

This is a one-story brick and frame Rancher style house.

301 West Green Street

c. 1930, Contributing-1

This two-story, two bay late Colonial Revival is frame construction with paired windows. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

303 West Green Street

C. 2000, Non-contributing-1

This is a frame split-foyer house with vinyl siding.

305 West Green Street (corner of Jesserong/Amvet Street)

c. 1930, Contributing-2, non-contributing-1

This is a one-story, three bay frame house with hipped roof, a central door, and a triple window in the eastern-most bay. Windows are three over one sash; the building is sheathed with German siding. A frame workshop/washhouse with German siding, located in the northwest corner of the lot, appears to be contemporary with the house. The frame garage has vinyl siding and is considered to be non-contributing.

8 West Green Street

c. 1940, Contributing-1, non-contributing-1

This one-story, three bay brick house has a projecting asymmetrical front gable. Windows are one over one sash. The building has an asphalt shingled roof. There is a frame shed roof garage

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immediately west of the house which backs against the south side of the street; this appears to be modern and is considered non-contributing.

118 West Green Street
c. 1920, Contributing-2

This one-story, three bay frame bungalow is identical to 105 W. Green St. (across the street, north side), except there is no recessed porch on the rear elevation. Windows are two over two sash. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a standing seam metal roof and rusticated concrete block foundation. A single bay garage with a hipped roof is located on the east side of the house.

208 West Green Street
c. 1950, Non-contributing-2

This two-story, two bay frame house is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled hipped roof, and concrete block foundation. A single bay garage is adjacent to the house.

210 West Green Street
c. 1940, Contributing-1

This one-story, three bay brick house has an asymmetrical projecting front gable. Windows are three over one sash. The building has an asphalt shingled roof and concrete block foundation.

400 West Green Street
c. 1940, Contributing-1

This one and a half-story, three bay concrete block house is gable front with a full front porch with elaborate iron supports and trim. Windows are multi-pane steel casement. The building has an asphalt shingled roof, and concrete block foundation.

402 West Green Street
Late 20th-century, Non-contributing-1

This one-story, four bay commercial metal building, has an asphalt shingle and metal roof and concrete foundation. The building currently houses several small businesses.

Koogle Drive

Koogle Drive, east side,
Late 20th-century, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, four bay house is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and concrete foundation.

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Koogle Drive, west side,
Late 20th-century, Non-contributing-2

This one-story, four bay house is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and stuccoed foundation. There is also a two bay concrete block garage adjacent to the house.

Summers Drive

98 Summers Drive,
Late 20th century, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, six bay split-level style house is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and concrete foundation.

Prospect Street

100 Prospect Street
c. 1900, Contributing-2

This two and one half story, three bay, balloon framed, house with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influence. It is sheathed with narrow gauge wood siding and has a steeply pitched hipped slate roof. Dominant features are semi hexagonal projecting bays and an across the front porch with a central pediment and round Doric columns. There are three front-facing pedimented dormers. A one bay garage or buggy shed with slate roof and wood siding is behind the house.

102 Prospect Street
c. 1920, Contributing-2

This two story, four bay, Foursquare house has a two bay extension which includes a portico over the driveway on the south side. The house is balloon framed, sheathed with narrow gauge wood siding and has a hipped roof covered with metal shingles. It has gabled dormers and a wraparound porch supported by round columns. There is a two bay wood-sided garage behind the house.

104 Prospect Street
c. 1950s, Non-contributing-1

This one story, three bay, gable fronted brick house has an asphalt shingled roof.

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106 Prospect Street
c. 1925, Contributing-2

This two story, four bay, front-gabled stuccoed house has an asphalt shingled roof and a prominent shed roofed porch across the front. The porch is supported with short heavy columns resting on massive piers. A single bay stuccoed garage is also one property.

108 Prospect Street
c. 1900, Contributing-1

This two story, three bay, house has multiple steeply pitched gables reflecting the High Victorian Gothic style. It is sheathed with vinyl siding has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation. A one story porch with turned columns extends across the front elevation.

110 Prospect Street
c. 1920, Contributing-1

This two story, three bay, Foursquare style house is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a standing seam metal roof. A hipped roof porch supported by square posts extends across the front elevation. Hipped roof dormers project from the roof and there is a stair well projecting bay between the first and second floors on the south side of the house.

112 Prospect Street
c. 1970, Non-contributing-2

This two story, four bay house is sheathed with vinyl siding and has a forward projecting gable. There is also a small wooden storage shed behind the house.

200 Prospect Street
c. 1910, Contributing-1

This two story, four bay frame house with a window, door, door, window façade arrangement is sheathed with vinyl siding. It has a steeply pitched central cross gable, and a porch across the front supported by turned posts. It has an asphalt shingled roof.

202 Prospect Street
c. 1920, Contributing-2

This two story, two bay frame house is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and overhanging eaves. The first floor front window is doubled and there is a hipped roof porch across the front supported by round columns. There is also an unattached, single bay garage adjacent to the house.

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204 Prospect Street

c. 1920, Contributing-2

This two story, two bay, frame Foursquare house is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a standing seam metal roof and a hipped roof dormer on the front dace of the roof. A hipper roof porch extends across the front. There is also an unattached, single bay garage adjacent to the house.

206 Prospect Street

c. 1920s, contributing-3

This two story, two bay side gabled frame house is sheathed with vinyl siding. It has an asphalt shingle roof with a front facing hipped roof dormer and a rusticated concrete block foundation. A hipped roof porch supported by square columns extends across the front elevation. There is also a single bay garage and a small wooden storage shed behind the house.

208 Prospect Street

c. 1920s, Contributing-2

This two story, two bay side gabled frame house is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof with a front facing gabled dormer and a rusticated concrete block foundation. A hipped roof porch supported by square columns extends across the front elevation. There is also an unattached, single bay garage with wood siding adjacent to the house.

210 Prospect Street

c. 1950s, Non-contributing-1

This one story, three bay, brick house with a projecting front gabled wing has an asphalt shingled roof.

212 Prospect Street

c. 1940, Contributing-2

This two story, two bay, house with a brick first story and pressed-wood siding on an overhanging second story has six over one pane windows and a shed extension on its south side. There is also a small wooden storage shed behind the house.

214 Prospect Street

c. 1920s, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two story, two bay frame Foursquare house is sheathed with vinyl siding has an asphalt shingled roof and gabled dormers. A hipped roof porch with round columns extends across the front. There is also a small wooden storage shed behind the house.

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216 Prospect Street
c. 1910, Contributing-1

This two story, three bay L-shaped house is sheathed with vinyl siding is dominated by a central projecting wall dormer with a steeply pitched gable roof and double windows. Attic windows are diamond shaped. A hipped roof porch with round columns, probably a later addition extends across the front.

101 Prospect Street (Middletown Branch Library),
1991, Non-contributing -1

This is a one-story brick building with a central entrance.

103 Prospect Street (Prospect Street School),
1907, Contributing-1

This is a two and a half story, nine bay, school building with a raised basement. The building has an asphalt shingled roof. It has Colonial Revival stylistic influence with six over six windows beneath segmental arches at the two main levels and prominent flat lintels at the ground level windows. A projecting central pavilion with a pedimented top shelters the main entrance behind a round arched portal. The building was formerly used as an elementary school and now houses preschool classes and public school related offices.

111 Prospect Street
c. 1900, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two story, four bay two part framed house is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof. It has a steeply pitched cross gable and a window, door, door, window façade arrangement. There is also a two bay garage sheathed with aluminum siding on the property.

115 Prospect Street
c. 1920, Contributing-2

This one and one half story brick Bungalow has a prominent shed dormer and overhanging roof with angled brackets. The high foundation is rusticated concrete block and the gable surfaces are shingle covered. A gabled Colonial Revival gabled entrance porch has been added, probably in the 1930s. There is also a small wooden storage shed behind the house.

117 Prospect Street
c. 1910, Contributing-1

This two story, three bay frame house is sheathed with vinyl siding. It has a prominent cross gable that extends the width of the front and is separated from the front wall by a pent roof. The same

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configuration is on the side elevations. Windows have single pane sash and there is a hipped roof wraparound porch supported by square columns.

119 Prospect Street
c. 1920, Contributing-2

This two story, two bay frame gable-fronted house is sheathed with vinyl siding. Windows have single pane sash and there is a semi-hexagonal projecting bay at the first story front. A hipped roof porch with square columns extends across the front elevation. There is also an unattached, single bay garage adjacent to the house.

121 Prospect Street
c. 1920, Contributing-2

This two story, two bay, frame Foursquare house is sheathed with vinyl siding. There is a front facing hipped roof dormer with double windows and a first story front double window. A hipped roof porch supported by square columns extends across the front elevation. There is also an unattached, single bay garage adjacent to the house.

201 Prospect Street
c. 1910, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two story, three bay gable-fronted frame house is sheathed with vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingled roof. It has two second story front windows and a pent roof across the gable. A hipped roof porch supported by turned posts extends across the front. There is a small wooden storage shed in disrepair behind the house.

203 Prospect Street
c. 1930s, Contributing-2

This one and one half story, three bay Bungalow has a first story of brick and the second half-story sheathed with wood shingles. A front projecting gabled porch is supported by square brick columns. There is also a single bay garage behind the house that fronts Franklin St.

Maple Avenue

125 Maple Avenue,
1900, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two story, four bay frame house is sheathed with vinyl siding. It was constructed in two parts, the older appearing to date from about 1900. To its east side gable is added a two story, two bay

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extension. The older section has a hipped roof porch across its front elevation, supported by square posts. There is also a single bay garage sheathed with vinyl siding adjacent to the house.

Franklin Street

5 Franklin Street
c. 1930s, Contributing-2

This one and one half story, two bay frame bungalow house is sheathed with vinyl siding. It has a standing seam metal roof and a concrete block foundation. Defining features include a triple front window front cross gable over a shed porch extension and a shed dormer that may be an addition. A projecting gabled by extends from the side wall. There is also a frame chicken coop east of the house.

Broad Street

215 Broad Street
c. 1970, Non-contributing-1

This is a one-story, six bay brick rancher has an asphalt shingled roof and attached garage.

213 Broad Street
c. 1970, Non-contributing-1

This is a one-story, six bay brick rancher with an asphalt shingled roof and attached garage.

211 Broad Street
c. 1950, Non-contributing-2

This is a one-story, three bay brick ranch house with a concrete block foundation and an asphalt shingled roof. It has a projecting gable with a picture window. There is also a concrete block and brick garage adjacent to the house.

209 Broad Street
c. 1950s, Non-contributing-1

This is a one-story, three bay brick ranch house with an asphalt shingled hipped roof and projecting gabled section.

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207 Broad Street

c. 1950, Non-contributing-1

This is a one-story, four bay brick ranch house with a concrete block foundation, an asphalt shingled roof and an exterior brick end chimney.

109 Broad Street

c. 1910, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This is a two-story, three bay frame Queen Anne style house sheathed with German siding. The house has three semi-hexagonal projecting bays beneath extended gable on the front elevation and one cross gable dormer on each of the remaining three sides. The house has an asphalt shingled roof, and a wraparound porch with central front pediment, supported by round columns. There is also a two-story rear utility porch. A late 20th-century, two bay, unattached garage is adjacent to the house.

207 Broad Street

c. 1920, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This is a two-story, three bay frame house with a one-story, one bay addition on the south side. The two-story section is sheathed and roofed with asbestos shingles; the addition is sheathed with vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingled roof. A one-story porch extends across the front of the older section. There is also a single bay garage behind the house.

103 Broad Street

c. 1940s, Contributing-1

This is a one and a half story, three bay brick Cape Cod house with an asphalt shingled roof. It has a pair of gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof and a shed dormer at the rear. A gabled pediment crowns the central front entrance.

101 Broad Street

c. 1880, Contributing-1

This is a two and a half story, four bay, remodeled Colonial Revival influenced house with wood shingled gambrel roof, beaded wood siding, and a stone foundation. The current owner transformed it to its present appearance. A row of five dormer windows project from the added gambrel roof.

224 Broad Street

c. 1940s, Contributing-1

This is a single story, three bay brick ranch house with an asphalt shingled roof. It has a shed roofed front porch supported by large square columns on brick piers. The house also has an attached garage with a lower profile gabled roof.

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222 Broad Street

c. 1940s, Non-contributing-1

This is a one and a half story, four bay brick Cape Cod house with an asphalt shingled roof. It has a projecting central gabled entrance porch supported by square brick columns. Gabled dormers extend from the front slope of the roof and there is a shed dormer at the rear.

220 Broad Street

Late 1940s, Contributing-2, Non-contributing-1.

This one-story, four bay brick house has an asphalt shingle roof. It is L-shaped with a one-story extension. There is also a two bay concrete block garage and a small wooden storage shed behind the house. The storage shed is non-contributing.

218 Broad Street

c. 1940s, Contributing-1

This one and a half story, three bay concrete block Cape Cod house has an asphalt shingled roof. It has a pair of gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof and a central entrance flanked by double windows. There is also a garage attached by a breezeway.

212 Broad Street

c. 1940s, Contributing-1

This one and a half story, three bay frame house is sheathed with asbestos shingles, has an asphalt shingled roof and concrete block foundation. There is a central gabled dormer on the front slope of the roof. The house has a raised basement with an attached garage with an added room above.

210 Broad Street

c. 1950, Non-contributing-1

This one story, three bay, brick early ranch house has an asphalt shingled roof. It has a projecting gabled wing at the front and a porch sheltering a picture window and the main entrance. There is a single bay addition on the north end of the house.

208 Broad Street

c. 1920, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay brick Foursquare house has an asphalt shingled roof. It has a hip roofed front dormer window, a central entrance with a segmentally arched transom and segmentally arched first floor front windows. An across the front porch has a low-pitched hipped roof and is supported by round columns. There is also a single bay brick garage behind the house.

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206 Broad Street

c. 1960, Non-contributing-1

This one and a half story, four bay brick house has an asphalt shingled roof and a brick foundation.

204 Broad Street

c. 1910, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay frame side gabled house is sheathed with German siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and a concrete block foundation. The main entrance is surrounded by a transom and sidelights. Front windows are double or triple. A hipped roof porch with round columns extends across the front of the house. There is also a single bay wooden garage behind the house.

200 Broad Street

c. 1910, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay, frame Foursquare style house is sheathed with German siding, has an asphalt shingled roof. Dominant features include doubled windows, gabled dormers and a wraparound porch supported by round columns. There is also a small wooden storage shed behind the house.

108 Broad Street

c. 1910 Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay, frame Foursquare house is sheathed with wood siding, has a slate roof and a stone foundation. Cross gables with pent roofs are centered in the roof slopes. A hipped roof porch extends across the front, supported by round columns. There is also a single bay concrete block garage behind the house.

106 Broad Street

c. 1930, Contributing-1

This two-story, two bay Bungalow has been extensively remodeled. Imitation stone covers the first floor and foundation, while the second story is sheathed in vinyl siding. A deep porch is included within the main roof span, and a shed dormer extends from the roof. Despite its alterations, the house retains its original form.

104 Broad Street

c. 1910, Contributing-1, Non-contributing- 1

This two-story, three bay, frame Queen Anne style influenced house has an asphalt shingled roof, wood siding, and a stone foundation. The house is side gabled with a semi-hexagonal projecting bay beneath a steeply pitched gable. A second cross gable balances the other end of the front wall. A

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wraparound front porch is supported by round columns. There is also a single bay non-contributing garage sheathed with vinyl siding adjacent to the house.

102 Broad Street
c. 1910, Contributing-1

This two-story, four bay brick Foursquare house has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation. The hipped roof is steeply pitched and there are prominent cross gables in the front and side slopes of the roof. A porch supported by turned posts with brackets extends across the front.

100 Broad Street
c. 1880, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay Carpenter Gothic frame house has an asphalt shingled roof, vinyl siding, and a stone foundation. Its dominant features are a central cross gable with gingerbread trim, and an arch across the front porch with turned posts, brackets and turned detailing. The central entrance is flanked by elongated double windows.

6 Broad Street
c. 1950, Non-contributing-1

This one-story, four bay brick ranch style house has an asphalt shingled roof. It has a projecting front gabled section.

Walnut Street

25 Walnut Street
Mid 19th century, Contributing-2

This one story, three bay log house has six over six windows and a shed roof porch with modern decorative iron supports. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a corrugated metal roof and stone foundation. An unattached, two bay concrete block garage is adjacent to the house.

27 Walnut Street
Mid 19th century, Contributing-1

This one-story log house has two shed roof dormers and a full front porch with turned posts. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingle roof, and stone foundation.

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29 Walnut Street

Mid 19th century, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This one-story, three bay log house has shallow pointed architraves around the windows and a shallow shed roof porch. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingles, has a slate roof and stuccoed foundation. There is also a small, non-contributing storage shed behind the house.

31 Walnut Street

Mid 19th century, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay log house has a central door and a two bay shed roof porch. The building is sheathed with aluminum siding, has a metal roof and stone foundation.

2 Walnut Street (Kennedy Ford Garage)

1940, Contributing-1, non-contributing-1

This two-story, brick commercial building has a car showroom on the first story with a large plate glass window. Upper story windows are multi-pane steel casement. The flat roof has a brick parapet capped with glazed terra cotta coping. There is a metal and concrete block service garage behind the showroom building which is considered non-contributing.

10 Walnut Street (Gladhill Furniture),

c. 1910, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This three-story commercial building is constructed of cast concrete block. The first story has a storefront with recessed entrance on the east side and a window/door/window office section with wide lintels on the west side. Second story windows are three large display window with wide lintels. Three narrow six-pane steel casement windows with wide lintels are in the third story. The hipped dormer has paired six over one windows. The building has an asphalt shingled roof and a concrete foundation. There is also a four bay frame equipment shed on southwest corner of the property.

14 Walnut Street

c. 1900, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay frame house has a prominent central cross gable with closed pediment and small paired windows. Windows are two over two sash; the full front hipped roof porch is supported with Ionic columns on rusticated concrete block piers. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and a stone foundation.

16 Walnut Street

c. 1840, Contributing-1

This one story, three bay stuccoed stone house is built into the hill and has a double porch across the length of the rear (south) elevation. The central door has a four light transom and decorative side

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panels. The relatively large windows are six over six sash. The building has an asphalt shingled roof and a stone foundation.

24 Walnut Street

Mid 19th century, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This one and a half-story, three bay brick house has a side hall plan and a two bay porch with turned posts. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and a stone foundation. The owner of this house believes the house dates from the 1840s. There is also a modern two bay garage behind the house.

28 Walnut Street

Mid 19th century, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, three bay log house is set back from the street and fronts north (perpendicular to the street). The wraparound porch is supported with chamfered posts. Windows are six over six sash. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a metal roof and stone a foundation. There is a small storage shed behind the house.

30 Walnut Street

Mid 19th century, Contributing-1

This one and a half-story, three bay log house has a central door, six over six sash windows, and a two bay shed roof porch with square posts. The porch is raised over the raised one story cellar with a central entrance. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt shingled roof and a stone foundation.

32 Walnut Street

Mid 19th century, Contributing-1

This one and a half-story, three bay log house has a central door, six over six sash windows, and a raised cellar. The building is sheathed with German siding, has a metal roof, and a stone foundation.

South Jefferson Street west side

101 South Jefferson Street

c. 1880. Contributing-2

This two-story, four bay frame Carpenter Gothic house has a central cross gable with a four-pane pointed arch window. The window/door/door/window fenestration is divided in the center by and unusually wide space. Doors have three-light transoms above; windows are six over six or replacement one over one sash. The hipped roof porch covers the two front doors and is supported with square

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columns. The building is sheathed with lapped wood siding, has a standing seam metal roof and stone foundation. A two bay concrete block garage is behind the house.

103 South Jefferson Street
c. 1880, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay frame house has a side hall plan, replacement windows, and an aluminum awning over the door. The building is sheathed with asbestos shingle siding, has an asphalt shingle roof, and stuccoed foundation.

105 South Jefferson Street
c. 1880, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay frame house has a side hall plan, elongated first floor windows, and a transom over the door. The full front porch is supported on smooth Doric columns. The building is sheathed with lapped siding, has an asphalt shingle roof and stuccoed foundation. An unattached, single bay garage is adjacent to the house.

107 South Jefferson Street
c. 1880, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay frame house has a central door, asymmetrical upper story windows, and a full front hipped roof porch with Doric columns. Windows are six over six sash. Side eaves have scroll-cut boards. The building is sheathed with lapped siding, has a corrugated metal roof and stone foundation. An unattached, single bay garage is adjacent to the house.

109 South Jefferson Street
c. 1880, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay frame Carpenter Gothic house has a prominent central cross gable and a full front porch with turned posts and trim. Windows on the first story, front (east) elevation are elongated and paired. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a corrugated metal roof and stone foundation. A small storage shed is located behind the house.

111 South Jefferson Street
c. 1840, Contributing-2

This two-story, four bay brick house with a five to one common bond brick pattern has a window/door/door/window fenestration associated with German vernacular construction in the region. Windows are six over six sash with standing brick jack arches. The full front hipped roof porch has turned posts. The building has a standing seam metal roof and a stone foundation. A summer kitchen/wash house is behind the main house.

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113 South Jefferson Street

c. 1840 with c. 1890 addition, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay brick house has a brick two-story projecting bay with front gabled roof added to the south end. The original three bay section has six over six sash windows with standing brick jack arches; the later addition has six over six sash windows with brick arches and wood lintel infill. The three bay front porch has turned posts. The building has a corrugated metal roof and stone foundation. It is attached to 111 S. Jefferson St. on the north elevation. A summer kitchen/wash house is behind the main house.

115 South Jefferson Street

c. 1850, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay stuccoed (log?) house has a central door with transom and floor to ceiling windows on the first story front. Windows are six over six sash. The full front porch has a central pediment and Doric columns. The building has a metal roof and stuccoed foundation.

201 South Jefferson Street

c. 1850, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, three bay log house has six over six sash windows and a full front porch with square columns with decorative brackets. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a corrugated metal roof and stuccoed foundation. There is a late 20th century storage shed located behind the house.

203 South Jefferson Street

Mid 19th century, Contributing-1

This two-story, two bay log house is sheathed with lapped cedar siding, has an asphalt shingle roof and stuccoed foundation. It is attached to the north elevation of 205 S. Jefferson St.

205 South Jefferson Street

Early to mid 19th century, Contributing-1

This two-story, four bay log house has the log construction exposed showing V-notch corners. Windows are small, six over six sash. A shed roof porch with square posts covers the three northern-most bays and one (southern-most) bay of the adjoining building (203 S. Jefferson St.) The building has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation.

207 South Jefferson Street

Early to mid 19th-century, Contributing-1

This two-story, two bay log house has the log construction exposed showing V-notch corners. Windows are replacement one over one sash. The shed roof entrance porch appears to be a recent addition. The building has an asphalt shingled roof and stone foundation.

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209 South Jefferson Street

Mid to late 19th-century, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay log house has a central entrance and a replacement porch. Upper story windows appear to be set very high in the front elevation and may indicate the building was raised to two stories at some point. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding has an asphalt shingled roof and a stone foundation. A single bay garage is behind the house.

213 South Jefferson Street

Probably mid 19th century, Contributing-2

This two-story, three bay house has a two-story enclosed porch addition across the front making it impossible to identify the historic appearance of the building. However, the original building remains intact behind this addition and should be considered contributing. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has an asphalt singled roof and a concrete block foundation. A 19th century frame stable/shed is in rear of the property.

215 South Jefferson Street

Early? 19th century, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay log or frame house has a central door and six over six sash windows. The roofline of this building is remarkably steep, possibly indicating an early construction date. The full front hipped roof porch has modern decorative iron supports. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a corrugated metal roof and stuccoed foundation.

217 South Jefferson Street

Late 19th century, Contributing-3

This two-story, three bay frame house has an off-center door and only two bays on the upper story. The full front shed roof porch has turned posts. The building is sheathed with asphalt siding imitating ashlar stone, has a corrugated metal roof and stuccoed foundation. An unattached, single bay garage is adjacent to the house and a small concrete block storage shed is on the rear of the property.

219 South Jefferson Street

Mid to late 19th century, Contributing-1

This one and a half-story, three bay log house has a central door, six over six sash windows and a full front shed roof porch with square posts. The front is sheathed with German siding, the south elevation and roof are covered with corrugated metal sheets. The foundation is stone.

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South Jefferson Street east side

108 South Jefferson Street

c. 1890, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, three bay house is sheathed with asphalt shingle siding, has a metal roof and stone foundation. There is also a small storage shed on the property, considered non-contributing.

110 South Jefferson Street

c. 1940, Contributing-1

This one and a half-story, three bay brick Cape Cod has two single window front dormers, a one-story projecting semi-hexagonal bay, and a wide front porch with brick columns. The brick exterior chimney is on the south gable end. The roof is standing seam metal and the foundation is concrete block.

114 South Jefferson Street

c. 1900, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, three bay frame house has a projecting semi-hexagonal bay on the first floor, a full front hipped porch with square columns, and one over one sash windows with plain architraves. The building is sheathed with wood siding, has scroll-cut side eaves boards, an asphalt shingled roof and a concrete block foundation. There is a single bay garage located behind the house, considered non-contributing.

200 South Jefferson Street

Late 19th-century, Contributing-1

Two-story, three bay frame house has a gable end fronting S. Jefferson St. (west elevation). A large multi-pane replacement window is in the center bay, possibly replacing an original entrance. The wood lapped siding and decorative scalloped siding in the gable peak are modern replacements. The building has a standing seam metal roof and stone foundation.

202 South Jefferson Street

Late 19th-century, Contributing-1

This two-story, two bay frame building has very small windows with one over one sash. A decorative corbelled brick chimney rises in the north gable end. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a corrugated metal roof and stone foundation.

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204 South Jefferson Street

Late 19th century, Contributing-1

This two-story, three bay frame house has a central door and six over six sash windows. The full front hipped roof porch has turned posts. The building is sheathed with vinyl siding, has a standing seam metal roof, and stuccoed foundation.

208 South Jefferson Street

Early to mid 19th century, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, two bay log house has small windows and a steeply pitched roof. The full front hipped porch has replacement posts. The building is sheathed with modern lapped cedar siding, has an asphalt shingled roof, and stuccoed foundation. There is also a small storage shed behind the house that is considered non-contributing.

212 South Jefferson Street

c. 1840, Contributing-1, Non-contributing-1

This two-story, three bay log house encased in brick has six over six windows with wide wood lintels and a lower central door. The building has an asphalt shingled roof and stuccoed foundation. A small storage shed is located behind the house that is considered non-contributing.

Boileau Drive

9 Boileau Drive

Early 20th century, Contributing-1

This frame building was probably a carriage house/stable and later, garage. It is sheathed with galvanized, corrugated metal, has a metal roof and a concrete foundation. There is a flat roofed addition on the north side of the building that is also sheathed with corrugated metal.

Boileau Drive

c. 1880, Contributing-1

Across the street from 9 Boileau Drive is a timber-framed barn. The barn has a corncrib on the west end of the building with an equipment storage area between the crib and barn. The barn is sheathed with vertical boards, has a metal roof and stone foundation.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property as yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

TRANSPORTATION

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1767-1947

Significant Dates

c.1806; 1862; 1864; 1896

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Maryland Historical Trust

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Statement of Significance:

The Middletown Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A as an important center of transportation and commerce for the west-central Maryland region from the late 18th century through the early 20th century. The town enjoys an advantageous position on an important transportation route. Beginning in the 18th century, the little village in the "middle" of the valley provided a variety of services for travelers to the western "Barrens" of the Maryland colony, including lodging, blacksmithing, harness and wagon repairs, as well as spiritual sustenance in the churches established from the earliest years. Following the construction of the National Road and pike system, Middletown grew in importance as a center of commerce and culture for the valley throughout the 19th century. Its importance as a transportation hub was reinforced with the establishment of the Frederick and Middletown interurban electric railway line which eventually led to Hagerstown further west. In 1936 the new Route 40 was constructed between Frederick and Hagerstown, bypassing Middletown and undermining its central status. The closing of the electric railway line in 1947 further marginalized Middletown.

The Middletown Historic District derives additional significance under National Register Criterion C for its cohesive collection of architectural resources including residential, commercial, and ecclesiastical buildings reflecting a wide range of stylistic influences which mark the important periods of growth and construction in the town. Although little remains from the period of Middletown's initial settlement, the streetscape retains a number of late 18th century and early 19th century buildings of log and brick construction, which reflect the Germanic vernacular influence present throughout west-central Maryland. Several church buildings and numerous commercial buildings mark the mid-19th century construction period, and a noteworthy collection of Late Victorian period dwellings identify the late 19th and early 20th century expansion of the town to the east.

The period of significance, 1767-1947, spans the period between the initial platting of Middletown, through the closing of the interurban railway which marked the end of significant growth in the town.

Historic Context

The lands comprising Frederick County were in the part of Maryland which was often referred to in colonial period records as "the Barrens." The early landscape was not fully forested and contained areas of relatively open meadow and occasional rock outcrops. These rocky, open areas were perceived as infertile and described as barrens. As a result of the concept that the backcountry was not fertile, settlement was not encouraged at first. Initial contact occurred when land grants were made to leading tidewater area citizens, and when Germans and Dutch from

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Pennsylvania and places further north passed through Maryland's Piedmont and Great Valley sections enroute to settle lands in Virginia. These early contacts occurred in the 1720s, and involved little in the way of actual settlement.

As settlement progressed from the initial interests of fur trading and subsistence farming there developed more substantial farms. Grain farming was prominent, and as a result many gristmills were established. The mills took advantage of the ample waterpower in mid-Maryland to convert grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. The prominence of milling was a significant feature of the local economy. It reflects the influence of Pennsylvania in that Frederick and Washington County developed a general agricultural economy with emphasis on small grains, rather than the staple economy focusing on tobacco that developed in eastern Maryland.

Eventually the region became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac and Susquehanna were promoted or opposed by various factions. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so highway transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads which were generally described as "miserable and worst in the union" in the late 18th century.¹ Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who actually constructed the roads.²

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments, was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road. The National Road became one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. Stagecoaches, freight wagons, herds of swine, geese and cattle headed to market along the road, as individual traffic passed along the pike. Taverns, inns and hotels were an important part of the travel-generated economy. Also important were blacksmith shops, wagon shops, and leather and harness shops.

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Despite the advent of the C & O Canal and B & O Railroad in the 1830s as alternate forms of transportation, the National Road continued to be a major thoroughfare between Frederick, Hagerstown and points west. The road also served as a primary route during the Civil War, for the invading Confederate army of General Robert E. Lee in 1862 and 1863, as well as the Union defenders throughout the war.

The turn of the 20th century was punctuated in Frederick and Washington Counties with the development of the Frederick to Hagerstown interurban railway. A boon not only to the farmers transporting produce to the Frederick and Hagerstown markets but also for passenger travel and summer resort businesses. However, the electric railway struggled through the 1930s' Depression and, after a brief resurgence during WWII, most lines were discontinued.

The demise of the interurban railway followed the popularization of the automobile and road surface improvements in the 1920s. Faster speeds and increased traffic led to alternate highway construction beginning in the 1930s and culminated in the 1950s and 1960s with the Interstate Highway system. Such roads generally by-passed the small towns, which had grown along the historic transportation routes, spelling an end for many hotel and commercial businesses.

Resource History

When Richard Smith had his 44-acre parcel called *Smithfield* surveyed in 1750, it was apparently already bisected by one of the oldest migration routes from Pennsylvania to Virginia. Although few of the earliest maps of the region entirely agree on the remarkable labyrinth of trails through the Maryland colony's western lands, the route across the Blue Ridge to the Potomac River fords invariably crossed the center of what would later be known as the Middletown Valley. Little in the way of permanent settlement occurred in these western lands until after the 1765 close of the French and Indian War, however, claims had been staked, the fertility of the soil was well-known, and the swiftness of the waters for milling noted.³

In 1766, Smith having lost title to his *Smithfield* parcel to Josiah Beall (a creditor?), the small tract in the center of the fertile valley was sold to Michael Jessorong.⁴ The following year, Jessorong began selling lots in "Middletown," which he had laid out "along the Main Road."⁵ Of the 28 lots laid out by Jessorong, 15 were sold in the first year. Clearly, the Main Road, which had likely been widened during Braddock's trek to Fort Cumberland, held great promise for this fledgling town. Despite this promising start, Jessorong sold his 44-acre parcel, along with the unsold Middletown lots and the rights to the ground rents for those already sold, to Conrad Crone in 1768.⁶

Crone appears to have slowed the pace of development in Middletown. It was not until 1771 that the next lot was sold, this one to the trustees of the Lutheran Church, to build "one church edifice for public worship for the use and service of a congregation of Lutheran Augustine Confession."⁷ The growing farming population around Middletown, largely of German heritage, must have been clamoring for a centralized house of worship. However, no other lot sales occurred for another eight years.

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Perhaps it was due to the deteriorating condition of the main road. In 1774, the Maryland General Assembly began dispersing loans to repair "principal Market Roads," including "the roads from the mouth of Conococheague Creek and from Hagerstown meeting on the west side of South Mountain, thence, through Turners Gap to Frederick."⁸ In the years following, Crone sold the remaining lots with the exception of Lot 22, which appears to have been a disputed parcel.

Evidence of the general road improvement and the growing importance of the little town can be found in various travel journals. The journal of Stephan Popp, a German mercenary soldier for the British during the Revolutionary War and member of the Bayreuth Regiment which surrendered at Yorktown in 1782, told of the prisoner's march from Winchester, Virginia to the barracks at Frederick. The march followed the road through Shepherdstown, Sharpsburg, Middletown and on to Frederick.⁹ And in 1783, another German traveler, Dr. Johann David Schoepf, traveled from Hancock to Frederick, through Hagerstown and Sharpsburg and across the mountain through "a fertile, well-tilled valley." Although he described Middletown as "a little place along the way," the abundance of farms along the road indicates the vital link the road must have represented to the valley people.¹⁰ A more detailed description of Middletown came in 1791, by French traveler Ferdinand-M. Bayard. Traveling west from Frederick, he described "a road that the torrents had made almost impassable" over Braddock Mountain. Bayard continued, we "were soon on a broad stretch of fertile and level land, fairly thickly settled, where Middletown [sic] is situated. This hamlet, which bears the name of town, has twenty-six houses and a church open to all sects."¹¹

Indeed, by 1794, Middletown's prominent location in the middle of the valley was noted on Dennis Griffith's map of Maryland. Although Griffith failed to include the important road out of Middletown across Turner's Gap and the road to Burkittsville (now Walnut St./Route 17) across Crampton's Gap, the significant central location of the town is clear. By 1798, the county tax assessment indicated that "Middle Town" included 25 lot owners and 7 tenants paying between £6 and £20 yearly rent. Seven of the lots had new improvements on them including one on the ¼ lot on the corner of Washington Street and the alley leading to the town spring, built by Abraham Riddlemoser and later used by the German Reformed Church as its first parsonage (7 Washington Street).¹² The town included a tannery owned by Philip Appleman, at least one blacksmith's shop operated by Thomas Powell, two churches (Bayard had miscounted the churches), and a probable store, leased for £20 a year by David Shawen and M. Gallaspy.¹³

The importance of the main road through Middletown was again reinforced through government action. In 1806, this old road west became part of the National Road and pike system, the National Road running from Cumberland into the Ohio territory and a series of private and public turnpikes connecting Cumberland to Baltimore. The quality of the road surface began to improve and the heavy usage of the road for the transportation of farm products ensured Middletown's survival.

So inviting was Middletown to immigrants that two Swiss immigrant families found their way there in 1820, leaving their original choice of Lancaster, Pennsylvania in favor of the bucolic Middletown valley.¹⁴ Johannes Schweitzer found work in Middletown at a drug store and Johann Jakob

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Rutlinger occupied himself with bookbinding and teaching. Rutlinger, who wrote of his memories of Middletown in the 1820s, described the town as "a little city of about forty attractive houses and two very handsome churches."¹⁵ The continued influx of Germanic immigrants led to the growth of the German Reformed Church in Middletown. In 1818, the large brick edifice still standing today was constructed on the west edge of the cemetery lot.¹⁶ The Lutheran congregation too had recently constructed a new brick church on Main Street in 1814, which would serve their needs for another 45 years. United Brethren and Methodists also had a presence in Middletown from the early decades of the 19th century.¹⁷

By the 1830s, the town of log settlement houses was becoming a town of formidable brick dwellings, stores, and churches. Premier among these buildings was the 1832 construction of the Stonebraker and Harbaugh building (100-104 W. Main St.), a combination mansion house, for Samuel G. Harbaugh, and storefront for the Baltimore merchandise shipped in by the firm. This large and elegantly styled building on the main square of Main Street and Jefferson Street must have dominated the Middletown streetscape of the 1830s. But it would not be alone for long. Following incorporation in 1834, and throughout the 1840s and into the 1850s, Middletown saw the construction of numerous brick dwellings showing the influence of the nationally popular Greek Revival architectural style. Rivaling the Stonebraker and Harbaugh building for elegance was the Asa Bowlus house (18 W. Main St.). Actually built c.1850, prior to the Bowlus ownership, the house had a stylish three-part entrance (now obscured by a Colonial Revival porch) and a row of half-story "eyebrow" windows covered with decorative iron grillwork. And in 1853, the Methodist Episcopal Church (now Wesleyan Apartments) was constructed. The culmination of this mid-19th century building period was the construction of the new Lutheran Church in 1859. This enormous building continues to dominate both the street and viewscape of Middletown and serves as a visual identifier of the town. Described by T.J.C. Williams in 1910, the church, "60x90 feet, has a large steeple and a pair of very large bells. This church cost about \$25,000 and will seat about 1400 people."¹⁸ Massive fluted columns rise above the street while the soaring tower and steeple reaches another hundred feet above. The laying of the cornerstone was county-wide news, as evidenced by the entry in Frederick resident Jacob Englebrecht's dairy:

Middletown Lutheran Church cornerstone laying - On Saturday last April 16 1859 the cornerstone of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Middletown, Frederick County Maryland was laid or rather the ceremonies of laying were performed. They could not get it ready on account of disappointment in getting stone so that it will be permanently laid at some subsequent day. The cornerstone was made in our town by Anderson Lyeth and the inscription was as follows: Evangelical Lutheran Church 1859. Mr. Lyeth was there and told me there were a goodly number of preachers and people present.¹⁹

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In 1850, almost a century after its official establishment, Middletown had a population of over 700 people, including 27 slaves and 15 free blacks.²⁰ The explosive growth of the town can be seen on the first detailed map of Middletown, drawn by Isaac Bond in 1858. Bond's map shows the town plan essentially as it appears today, including the original 28 lots with additions on the east and west ends, and "Keller's Addition" along Jefferson Street to the south. In 1858, the town was a busy center on the "Turnpike to Frederick City." There were four churches, two schools, two tanyards, two hotels, two saddlers, four tailors, at least seven stores, a cooper shop, two blacksmiths, a post office, and a "Steam Sash Factory." Middletown also had a weekly newspaper, The Valley Register, begun in 1841 as the Catoctin Enterprise by Jacob T.C. Miller.²¹ By 1860, the population had fallen slightly, to 670, with 63 free blacks and 21 enslaved. The town would soon be facing heavier use of their Main Street, not by farmer's wagons, but by the armies of the Union and the Confederacy.

Throughout the first year of the Civil War, the reality of war must have seemed somewhat remote to many living in the beautiful Middletown Valley. However, its location behind the Catoctin Mountain ridge and with the major western route through its center, the peaceful valley was destined to see action. Action came in 1862 following the Second Battle of Manassas, a defeat for the Union. The Federal Army of the Potomac had begun to withdraw in the direction of Washington D.C. General Lee, seizing upon the opportunity, prepared to invade Maryland. Occupying Frederick City, Lee sought not only to resupply his army on the fertile farms of west-central Maryland, but also to imply a threat to Washington, Baltimore, and Pennsylvania and cause the Federal troops in Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg to withdraw, "thus opening the line of communication through the [Shenandoah] Valley."²² When he found the garrison at Harpers Ferry had not budged, Lee's Special Orders 191 were issued, sending his army in three directions, all of them passing first through Middletown:

III. The army will resume its march tomorrow, taking the Hagerstown road [National Pike]. General Jackson's command will form the advance, and, after passing Middletown, with such portion as he may select, take the route toward Sharpsburg, cross the Potomac at the most convenient point, and by Friday morning take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad....

IV. General Longstreet's command will pursue the main road [National Pike] as far as Boonsborough, where it will halt, with the reserve, supply, and baggage trains of the army.

V. General McLaws, with his own division and that of General R.H. Anderson, will follow General Longstreet. On reaching Middletown he will take the route to Harper's Ferry [Walnut Street/Route 17], and by Friday morning possess himself of the Maryland Heights and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harper's Ferry and vicinity.²³

General D.H. Hill followed behind on the main road west with "reserve artillery, ordinance, and supply trains, etc.," all of them under the watchful protection of General Stuart's cavalry. What a sight these

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waves of troops, wagons, artillery, and cavalry must have been, passing through the small town in the middle of the valley. Lee's plans, however, were miraculously discovered outside of Frederick by the approaching Union army. As McClellan's "vast army" passed out of Middletown following the Confederates west toward their entrenchment on the gaps of South Mountain their march was described by Confederate General D.H. Hill:

It was a grand and glorious spectacle, and it was impossible to look at it without admiration. I had never seen so tremendous an army before...²⁴

The two armies clashed violently on South Mountain on September 14th 1862, and three days later at Sharpsburg's Battle of Antietam, the bloodiest single day battle of the war. Wounded from both battles were cared for in the homes and churches of Middletown, including the new Lutheran Church. Notes local historian, George C. Rhoderick, Jr., in his *Early History of Middletown, Maryland*:

Zion Congregation's beautiful, new church structure was commandeered by the Army and its interior furnishings ripped out to prepare it for use as a military hospital. Hundreds of wounded and dying of both sides in the struggle were cared for there, the building being continued in use for this purpose until 1863, when it was surrendered back to its owners, the U.S. Government paying \$2,395 damages for its despoiling of the beautiful structure.²⁵

A commemorative plaque, placed on the church in 1970, marks this sad period in the building's history.

Middletown's peaceful existence was again rudely interrupted by a military presence in 1864. As General Lew Wallace's small force prepared to meet the Confederate forces of General Jubal Early at the Monocacy crossing south of Frederick in July, trouble was brewing in the Middletown Valley, here described by Frederick historian Paul Gordon:

At Middletown, Bradley Johnson's force of eight hundred men and four artillery pieces engaged the 8th Illinois Cavalry consisting of about 300 men. The Union cavalry had two artillery pieces assigned to it. The Federals had been assigned to test enemy strength.

The outnumbered Federals retreated to Fairview Pass at Braddock Mountain, leaving Middletown to the mercy of the enemy. Four Union men were killed and six wounded in the action.

Jedediah Hotchkiss, the Rebel cartographer, noted that the July heat was intense. He recorded "fighting some near Middletown: and the burning of some stores near that village by the invading forces."

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Early placed a \$5,000 levy on the small village. William J. Irving, Burgess, pleaded that the ransom was too large. He negotiated that the Confederates would receive \$1,500 immediately and that the town would raise the remaining \$3,500, to be paid later. Major J.R. Braithwaite gave a receipt for "the amount of tax levied upon the town by Lt. Gen'l Early, commanding the Army of the Valley District forces of the Confederate States of America for military purposes." The balance of the ransom was never paid.²⁶

The Confederate army would never again invade the north and in 1865 the Civil War finally came to an end. Peace and the business of farming were again the order of the Middletown Valley.

The last three decades of the 19th century were a period of significant growth in Middletown. The 1873 Titus Atlas Map of Middletown indicates that some growth had already occurred, particularly on the eastern edge of town and in the southern "Keller's Addition". And a little further south down the Jefferson Road was a somewhat scattered collection of African-American homesites, known as "Little Africa," it included an A.M.E. church now marked only by a foundation and cemetery. The Roman Catholic Church, constructed just east of the Reformed cemetery in 1868, later served as a public school, then converted to a dwelling, which it continues today (30 E. Main St.). Buildings and storefronts, influenced by the Italianate style with heavy bracketed cornices appeared along Main Street, including the Valley Register Building (123 W. Main St.), built in 1870, where the Valley Register was published for many years. Two of the more identifiable buildings of Middletown date from the 1880s, the brick towered Valley Savings Bank building (1888), now a dwelling (20 W. Main St.), and the small frame harness shop (now a barber shop) across Main Street, embellished with an ornate scroll-cut barge board (c.1880, 19 W. Main St.). The small brick Otterbein United Brethren Church (now the Cornerstone Worship Center) was constructed on the corner of Main and Church Streets in 1883. The 1890s saw the construction of a number of storefronts and dwellings with decorative towers and ornate porches. Among the better known of these buildings is Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium, a private hospital which operated in Middletown into the early 20th century (202 W. Main St.). On the eastern edge of town, the orchard property of Lewis P. Coblentz was subdivided and a series of large Late Victorian and early Colonial Revival dwellings were constructed between 1896 and 1910.²⁷ It was also at this time that part the Stonebraker and Harbaugh building was converted to a theatrical hall known as Rudy's Hall, its entertainment attracting patrons from all over the valley.

Growth around the turn of the 20th century was stimulated by an important transportation innovation occurring throughout the United States, the electric railway. While steam railroad service was available in the Frederick city and southern Frederick County areas, Middletown Valley continued to be served only by the turnpike system. Farmers were anxious for faster and cheaper ways to transport their products, particularly the perishable dairy products, to the larger markets. Interurban railway enthusiast and historian Herbert H. Harwood, Jr. described the electric rail's development in the valley:

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The man who moved first was George William Smith. Smith was a wealthy farmer with large landholdings west of Frederick....In April 1893, Smith rounded up a group of Middletown and Frederick farmers and businessmen and incorporated the Frederick & Middletown Valley Passenger Railroad. Almost immediately the group had second thoughts about the ability of an all-passenger line to support itself in this sparse territory, as well as legal misgivings about its powers under a trolley charter. In 1894 the company was reincorporated with a far broader steam railroad charter which allowed it to haul freight and use any type of motive power. It emerged as simply the Frederick & Middletown Railway.²⁸

By 1896, the tracks ran from Frederick, across Braddock Mountain (and the new resort development there), and into Middletown. Although the Frederick & Middletown Railway carried loads of passengers on weekend excursions to Frederick, Braddock Heights, and eventually Pen Mar, Pagerstown, and Jefferson, the greatest impact the system had on Middletown was the ability to transport agricultural products.

Evidence of the improved transportation system after the turn of the 20th century could be found in the development of several industrial establishments in Middletown, including Shanks Creamery on the west end of town (1899 Sanborn Map, no longer standing); D.V. Beachley & Bro. (a supply company, c.1910, 1910 Sanborn Map, now Ingall's Lumber and Supply Co., 203 E. Main St.); the Gladhill Furniture Co. (c.1910, 1910 Sanborn Map, 10 Walnut St.); and the Main's Ice Cream Factory (12-14 W. Main St.), Peoples Supply Co. (no longer standing), and Middletown Packing Co. (all c.1920, on the 1922 Sanborn Map, 106 N. Church St.). A few buildings from the Beachley & Bro. complex and the Middletown Packing Co. remain, while the entire Main's Ice Cream Factory complex remains intact on West Main Street.

With the prosperity of the developing dairy-based agriculture of the valley and the improved transportation, not only on the electric railway, but also on the improved roads and motor vehicles of the 20th century, a renewed period of building occurred in Middletown. Perhaps the best-known buildings to travelers through Middletown is the row of Late Victorians along East Main Street all dating from this c.1900 period. A number of these houses operated as boarding houses through the first decades of the century. In 1907, a new, state-of-the-art public school building was constructed on Prospect Street. Several Neo-Classical bank buildings also date from this period, Middletown Savings Bank (1910, later the Grangers Mutual Insurance building and now incorporated into the Municipal Building), and the new Valley Savings Bank (1922, later the Middletown Savings Bank moved into this building, 24 W. Main St.).²⁹ And in 1923, the town dedicated the Late Classical Revival Memorial Hall designed by architect Edward Leber. The building included an ornate theater and several meeting rooms, at a cost of \$55,000.³⁰ At one time the building also housed the town's fire engine.

Middletown felt the impact of the Depression of the 1930s like the rest of the country. Emory L. Coblentz, one of Middletown's most prominent citizens, lost everything in the bank crash, including his

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Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

home, one of the finest of the brick mansions on the orchard hill (c.1903, 29 E. Main St.).³¹ Coblenz had been involved in local banking and the electric railway; his bank, the Valley Savings Bank, failed in 1931. In 1936, the old National Pike was re-routed north of Middletown as part of the Federal highway improvement program. Although this drew passenger traffic away from the town, town residents recall that commercial truck traffic continued to clog Main Street as the trucks sought to avoid the steep grades of the new U.S. Route 40 (new National Road).

The loss of passenger traffic must have had some impact on the hotel and boarding house business in Middletown. Hotels had operated in a number of Main Street buildings since the 1840s when local newspaper advertisements recorded their existence. Undoubtedly they were in operation prior to that time as well. The most well-known Middletown hotel, the "City Hotel" was located on West Main Street where the municipal parking lot is now located. The City Hotel operated at least until 1930, but its operation after that appears to have been in decline, being converted to apartments c.1940 and finally sold to the town in 1967 when it was demolished.³²

Although the electric railway continued to operate through the 1930s and 1940s, it too was facing dramatic declines. Primarily a result of the popularity of the automobile, interurban rail traffic through Middletown ceased in 1947, after a brief reprieve during WWII due to gasoline rationing, and the tracks were removed. The station in Middletown on the corner of Green and North Church Street was demolished; an automobile showroom ironically replaced it.³³

Middletown's growth through the 1950s and 1960s slowed dramatically, its commercial businesses maintained by local traffic and the busy truck traffic. The final blow to growth occurred in the 1960s with the construction of the Eisenhower Highway, Interstate 70, removing the bulk of both the passenger and commercial traffic that had supported the town for the length of its 200-year history. The town continues today with far fewer storefronts, no hotels, and only one restaurant. But the boom in suburban construction on the outskirts of town promises its continuation.

Endnotes

¹ Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland a Middle Temperament*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1985), p. 153.

² Ibid.

³ A 1736 map of Virginia's Northern Neck along the upper Potomac shows Israel Friend's settlement near the mouth of the Conococheague, later Williamsport (1787) and Joseph Chapline near the Packhorse Ford (later Sharpsburg). In between these, near the mouth of the Opequon, was William's Ferry. All of these crossings were accessed by the path from Pennsylvania through the middle (Middletown) valley. Frederick, to the east, was established in 1745, Sharpsburg and Hagerstown, to the west were established in 1763. Clearly, settlement had begun but remained sparse until the Indian threat was reduced.

⁴ George C. Rhoderick, Jr., *Early History of Middletown, Maryland*, (Middletown, MD: Middletown Historical Society, 1989), p. 20.

⁵ Ibid, p. 21; and Frederick Co. Deed Book WR 7, page 522, dated 1787. A 1776 deed for adjoining property, *Resurvey on Chevy Chase*, described the 8th line of *Smithfield* (on the eastern boundary) as crossing "the middle of the great road." Frederick Co. Deed Book W, page 583. Both deed are cited in a 1972 newspaper article written by Milburn Rice found in the Middletown vertical file, Maryland Room, C.Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

⁶ Ibid, p. 22.

⁷ As cited in Rhoderick, p. 23.

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Middletown Historic District
Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland
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⁸ Siousant, "Highway Legislation in Maryland," pp. 141, 143, 147, as cited in Kim Wallace, "Historic Context Report for Transportation in the Mid-Maryland Counties of Carroll, Frederick, and Washington," draft manuscript, Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2001.

⁹ Ernest T. Schwartz, Jr., "Maryland in the Eyes of German Travelers from 1776 to 1864," thesis, University of Maryland, 1959, translation from the Journal of Stephan Popp, p. 35.

¹⁰ Ibid, translation from the Travels of Dr. Johann David Schoepf, p. 52.

¹¹ Ferdinand-M. Bayard, *Travels of a Frenchman in Maryland and Virginia...in 1791*, (reprint, Williamsburg, VA: Ben C. McCary, 1950), p. 27.

¹² "Account of Houses & Lotts in Middle Town," 1798 Frederick County tax assessment, microfilm copy, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.

¹³ Appleman described himself as a tanner in his 1790 deed, Frederick Co. Deed Book WR 9, page 182; Thomas Powell was a blacksmith, his shop located on the corner of what is now Main St. and Main's Alley (Main's Meat Shop); Shawen and Gallaspy lease is described on the 1798 tax assessment.

¹⁴ Rhoderick, pp. 30-32. This story is related from Johann Rutlinger's book "The Old Land and the New," published by University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, MN, n.d.

Ibid.

¹⁶ T.J.C. Williams, *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, (reprint, Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979), Vol. I, p. 464.

¹⁷ Ibid, pp. 500-501; p. 454.

¹⁸ Williams, p. 501.

¹⁹ "The Diary of Jacob Engelbrecht," transcribed and copied onto CD-Rom by the Historical Society of Frederick County, Inc., 2001, p. 846.

²⁰ Ibid, p. 678.

²¹ Rhoderick, p. 33.

²² Jay Luvaas and Harold W. Nelson, eds., *The U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battle of Antietam: The Maryland Campaign of 1862*, (Carlisle, PA: South Mountain Press, 1987), pp. 3-4.

²³ Luvaas and Nelson, p. 9, from O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, Part II, pp. 603-604.

²⁴ General Daniel H. Hill, "The Battle of South Mountain, or Boonsboro," in Robert Underwood Johnson and Clarence Clough Buel, eds, *Battle and Leaders of the Civil War*, 1914, as cited in Luvaas and Nelson, p. 11.

²⁵ Rhoderick, p. 77.

²⁶ Paul and Rita Gordon, *Frederick County, Maryland, A Playground of the Civil War*, (Frederick, MD: The Heritage Partnership, 1994), p. 161.

²⁷ Rhoderick, p. 300; p. 214; p. 51; p. 313; p. 244.

²⁸ Herbert H. Harwood, Jr., *Blue Ridge Trolley, The Hagerstown & Frederick Railway*, (San Marino, CA: Golden West Books, 1970), p. 11.

²⁹ Rhoderick, p. 65 and 225.

³⁰ Rhoderick, p. 307.

³¹ Ibid, p. 327.

³² Ibid, p. 283.

³³ Harwood, pp. 113-114.

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F-4-39
Middletown Historic District
Name of Property

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Frederick County, Maryland
County and State

Major Bibliographical References:

- Bayard, Ferdinand-M. *Travels of a Frenchman in Maryland and Virginia...in 1791*. Reprint, Williamsburg, VA: Ben C. McCary, 1950.
- Bond, Isaac. *Map of Frederick County, Maryland*. 1858.
- Brugger, Robert J. *Maryland a Middle Temperament*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins, 1985.
- Frederick County tax assessment, 1798, microfilm copy, Maryland Room, C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.
- Gordon, Paul and Rita. *Frederick County, Maryland, A Playground of the Civil War*. Frederick, MD: The Heritage Partnership, 1994.
- Harwood, Herbert H., Jr. *Blue Ridge Trolley, The Hagerstown & Frederick Railway*. San Marino, CA: Golden West Books, 1970.
- Lake, D.J. *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland*. Philadelphia, PA: C.O. Titus & Co., 1873.
- Luvaas, Jay, and Harold W. Nelson, eds. *The U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battle of Antietam: The Maryland Campaign of 1862*. Carlisle, PA: South Mountain Press, 1987.
- Middletown vertical file, Maryland Room, C.Burr Artz Library, Frederick, MD.
- Rhoderick, George C., Jr. *Early History of Middletown, Maryland*. Middletown, MD: Middletown Historical Society, 1989.
- Schwartz, Ernest T., Jr. "Maryland in the Eyes of German Travelers from 1776 to 1864." Thesis, University of Maryland, 1959.
- "The Diary of Jacob Engelbrecht." Transcribed and copied onto CD-Rom by the Historical Society of Frederick County, Inc., 2001.
- Wallace, Kim. "Historic Context Report for Transportation in the Mid-Maryland Counties of Carroll, Frederick, and Washington." Draft manuscript, Catocin Center for Regional Studies, 2001.
- Williams, T.J.C. *History of Frederick County, Maryland*. Reprint, Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979.

Middletown Historic District (F-4-39)

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 130 acres

UTM References Middletown, MD quad

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A 18-280957-4369586

Zone Easting Northing

B 18-282054-4368707

C 18-281165-4368534

Zone Easting Northing

D 18-280169-4369123

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula S. Reed, PhD, Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, Historian

Organization Paula S. Reed and Associates, Inc.

date 11 March 2003

street & number 105 N. Potomac Street

telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown

state Maryland

zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

Name multiple

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et. seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

F-4-39
Middletown Historic District

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary is shown on the map which accompanies this documentation, which is derived from Frederick County, Middletown Tax Maps 500 and 501. Beginning at the point on the western edge of Middletown where the southwest corner of the parcel numbered 517 W. Main St. intersects with West Main Street (Rt. 40A), the boundary follows the western boundary of parcel 517 W. Main St. to said parcel's northwest corner. The boundary then turns east following the property lines on the south side of West Green Street to the northwest corner of parcel numbered 315 W. Green St. At this point the boundary turns north crossing West Green Street and follows the western property line of parcel numbered 305 W. Green St. along the east side of Amvet (now Jesserong) Street to said parcel's northwest corner. The boundary then turns east following the northern property line of 305 and 303 W. Green St. to the southwest corner of the Evangelical Lutheran Church Cemetery. The boundary then turns north following the western and northern property lines of the cemetery until it reaches the west side of N. Church St. (Rt. 17). The boundary then turns south following the cemetery's property line to a point directly across from the northwest corner of parcel numbered 106 N. Church St. Here the boundary turns east crossing N. Church St. following the northern property line of parcel numbered 106 N. Church St. to said parcel's north east corner. Here the boundary turns south again following the eastern property lines of parcels numbered 106 and 100 N. Church St. to East Green Street. Here the boundary turns east following the property lines on the north side of East Green Street, formerly the Frederick & Middletown Railway right-of-way but now a paved road, until it reaches the northwest corner of parcel numbered 203 E. Main St. The boundary continues east following the northern property lines from parcel 203 through to the northeast corner of parcel numbered 409 E. Main St. At this point the boundary then turns south until it reaches the southwest corner of said parcel and then west following the property lines on the north side of E. Main street to a point directly across from the northeast corner of parcel numbered 400 E. Main St. Here the boundary turns south crossing E. Main St. following the eastern property line of parcel numbered 400 E. Main St. to said parcel's southwest corner. Here the boundary turns west following the southern property lines from parcel 400 E. Main St. through parcel 208 E. Main St. until it reaches the southeast corner of parcel numbered 6 Broad St. At this point the boundary turns south following the eastern property lines from parcel 100 Broad St. through and past parcel 224 Broad St. to Franklin St. At Franklin St. the boundary turns west following the property lines on the north side of Franklin St. to S. Church St. At S. Church St. the boundary turns north following the property lines on the east side of S. Church St. to a point directly across from the southern edge of Boileau Dr. Here the boundary crosses S. Church and follows the property lines on the south side of Boileau Dr. to the northeast corner of parcel numbered 200 S. Jefferson St. At this point the boundary again turns south following the eastern property lines from parcel 200 S. Jefferson through to the southeast corner of parcel numbered 212 S. Jefferson St. The boundary turns west at this point going to

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Middletown Historic District

Name of Property

Frederick County, Maryland

County and State

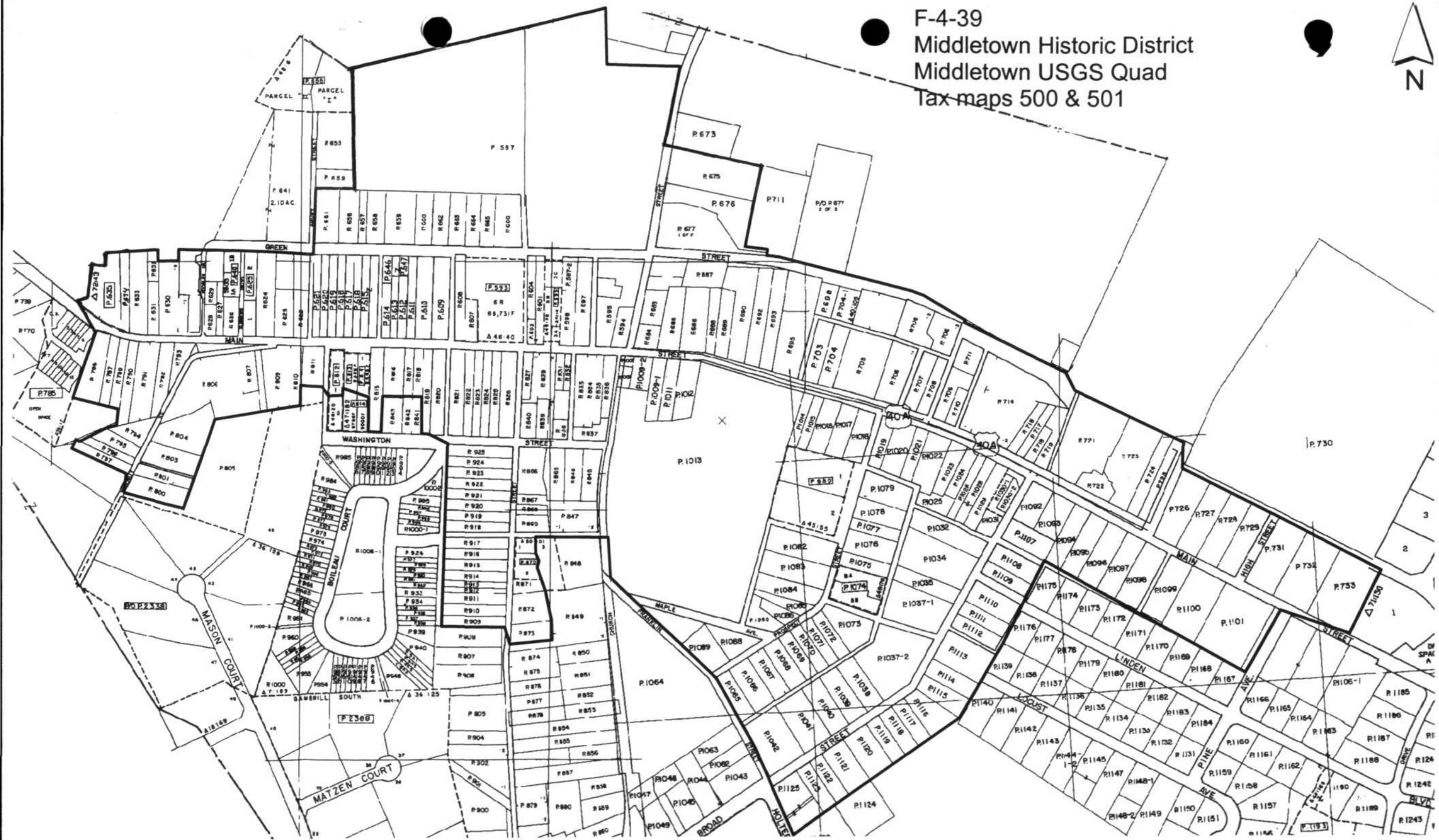
Section 10 Page 2

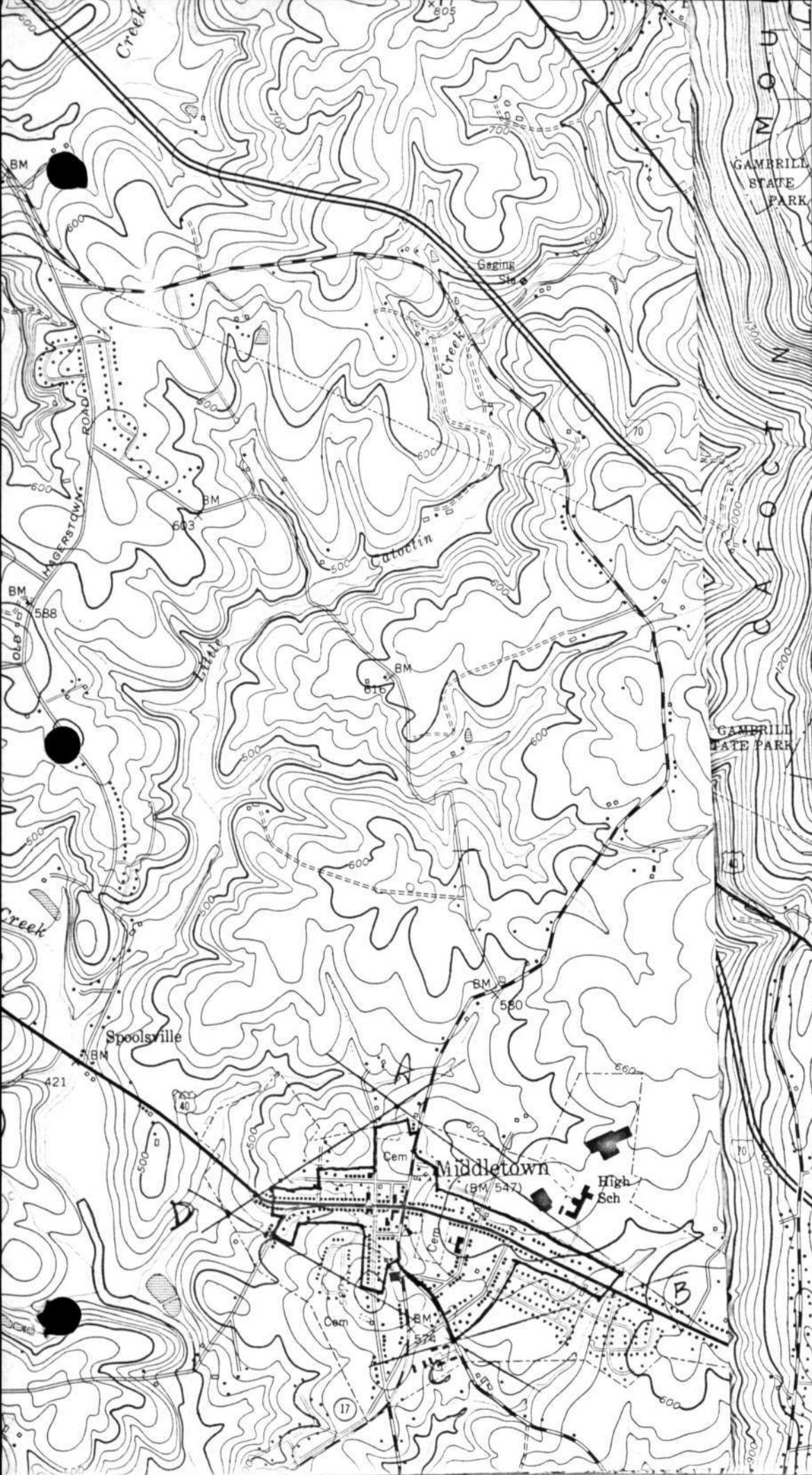
said parcel's southeast corner crossing S. Jefferson St. to the southeast corner of parcel numbered 219 S. Jefferson St. The boundary follows said parcel's southern property line to its southwest corner turning north and following the property lines to the northwest corner of parcel numbered 101 S. Jefferson St. At this point the boundary crosses Washington St. diagonally to the southwest corner of parcel numbered 204 W. Main St. From here the boundary turns west following the southern property lines of parcels 204 and 206 W. Main St. and turning north at the southwest corner of parcel numbered 206 W. Main St. continuing to the southeast corner of parcel numbered 208 W. Main St. At this point the boundary turns west following the property lines to the southeast corner of parcel numbered 300 W. Main St. At this point the boundary turns south following the eastern property line of 302 W. Main St. to said parcel's southeastern corner again turning west and going to said parcel's southwest corner turning north again and going to the southeast corner of parcel numbered 304 W. Main Street. At this point the boundary turns west following the southern property lines of parcels 304, 306, & 308 W. Main St. and 2 Walnut St. to the southwest corner of 2 Walnut St. at which point the boundary turns south going to the southeast corner of parcel numbered 10 Walnut St. At this point the boundary turns west following the property lines to the northeast corner of parcel numbered 24 Walnut St. turning south again and going to the southeast corner of parcel numbered 32 Walnut St. At this point the boundary turns west going to said parcels southwest corner and crossing Walnut St. diagonally to the southeast corner of parcel numbered 31 Walnut St. The boundary continues west to said parcel's southwest corner at which point the boundary turns northeast following the western property lines of parcels 31 through 25 Walnut St. until it reaches the southwest corner of 508 W. Main St. From here the boundary turns north going a short distance to the southeast corner of parcel numbered 510 W. Main St. and then turning west and going to the southwest corner of parcel numbered 514 W. Main St. From this point the boundary turns north again going to said parcel's northwest corner. From this point the boundary crosses W. Main St. diagonally to the beginning point of the historic district boundary at the southwest corner of parcel numbered 517 W. Main St.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the original lots of Middletown as laid out by Michael Jesserong in 1767, and those contiguous parcels which were subsequently added to the town through 1947, by which date the town substantially achieved its present extent. Boundaries follow property lines whenever feasible.

F-4-39
Middletown Historic District
Middletown USGS Quad
Tax maps 500 & 501





4374

4373

600 000
FEET

4372

4371

27'30"

4370

FREDERICK 6.3 MI.
1 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 49 BALTIMORE 52 MI.
FREDERICK 4 MI.

(FREDERICK)
5562 IV NW

F-4-39
MIDDLETOWN
HISTORIC
DISTRICT
FREDERICK
COUNTY,
MARYLAND

A: 18-280957-
4369586

B: 18-282054-
4368707

C: 18-281165-
4368534

D: 18-280169-
4369123



F-4-39

1,7,13 West Main Street

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel JACKSON

JAN., 2003

MD SHPO

View - West on north side of W. Main St.
from S. Church St.

1 of 37



F-4-39

107 West Main Street, (Zion Lutheran Church)

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - West on north side of W. Main St.
from S. Church St.

2 of 37



F-4-39

211, 213, 215 West Main Street
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD
Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - West on north side of W. Main St.
from Elm St.

3 of 37



F-4-39

501, 505, 507, 511 West Main Street
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - West on north side of W. Main St.
from Google Dr.

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F-4-39

6, 8, 10 West Main Street
Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - West on south side of W. Main
St. from Church St.

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F-4-39

24, 26, 30 West Main Street

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - West on south side of W. Main St
from Church St.

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F-4-39

204, 202, 118 West Main Street
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD

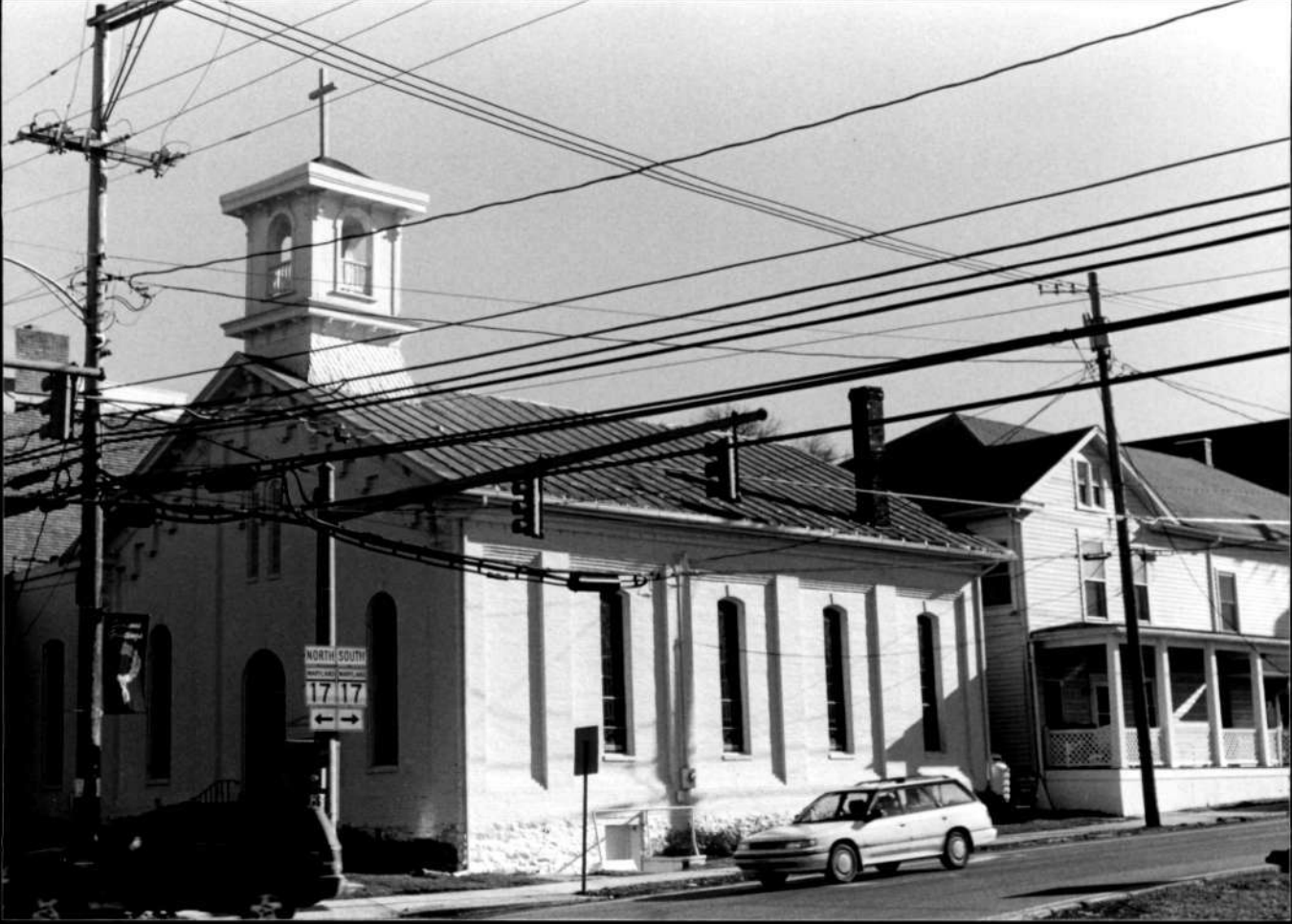
Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - East on south side of W. Main St.
from Summers Dr.

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F-4-39

2 East Main Street (Cornerstone Worship Center)
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - East on south side of E. Main St
from Church St.

8 of 37



F-4-39

4 East Main Street (Middletown Memorial
and Town Hall)

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Danret Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD. SHPO

View - East on south side of E. Main St.
from Church St.

9 of 37



F-4-39

East Main Street entrance to Christ Reformed
Cemetery

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - South on south side of E. Main St
from Main St.

10 of 37



F-4-39

36, 700, 104 East Main Street
Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - East on south side of E. Main St
from

11 of 37



F-4-39

208, 204 East Main Street
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD
Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - West on south side of E. Main St.
from Schoolhouse Dr.

12 of 37



F-4-39

401 E Main Street

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2002

MD SHPO

View - North on north side of E. Main St.
from corner of E. Main and High St.

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F-4-39

313, 309, 305 East Main Street
Middleton Historic District
Frederick Co., MD
Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View: West on north side of E. Main from
Pine Ave.

14 of 37



F-4-39

121, 119, 117 East Main Street

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - West on north side of E. Main St.
from corner of E. Main and Broad St.

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F-4-39

29, 27 East Main Street

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - Northwest on north side of
E. Main from corner of E. Main and
Prospect St.

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F-4-39

15, 13, 11 E. Main St.

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - West on north side of E. Main St.
from Prospect St.

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F-4-39

215, 213 Broad Street
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD
Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SAPO

View - North on west side of Broad St
from Franklin St.

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F-4-39

109, 107 B road Street

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - North on West side of B road St.
from Franklin St.

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F-4-39

224, 222 Broad Street
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co. MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View North on East side of Broad St
from Franklin St.

20 of 37



F-4-39

204, 200 Broad Street
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co. MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan, 2003

MA SHPO

View - North on east side of Broad St.
from Franklin St.

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F-4-39

108, 106 Broad Street
Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co. MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan, 2003

MD SHPO

View - North on east side of Broad St.
from Franklin St.

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F-4-39

100, 102 Prospect Street
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD
Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - South on east side of Prospect
from Main St.

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F-4-39

110, 108 Prospect Street
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co. MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan, 2003

MD SHPO

View - North on east side of Prospect St.
from Locust St.

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F-4-39

216, 214 Prospect Street
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan, 2003

MD SHPO

View - North on east side of Prospect St.
from Franklin St.

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F-4-39

103 Prospect Street (Prospect Street School)
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD.

Daniel Jackson

Jan, 2003

MD SHAD

View - North on west side of Prospect St.
from Locust St.

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F-4-39

115, 111 Prospect Street
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD
Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD. SHPO

View - North on west side of Prospect St.
from Locust St

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F-4-39
Christ Reformed Parrish, Chapel, and Church
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD
Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - South on east side of S. Church St.
from Main St.

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F-4-39

7 North Church Street (Middletown Chevrolet Pontiac)
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - Southwest on west side of N. Church
St. from corner of E. Green St. and
N. Church St.

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F-4-39

5 Franklin Street

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - North on north side of Franklin St.
from Franklin St.

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F-4-39

14, 10 Washington Street

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - East on south side of Washington St
from Corner of S. Jefferson St and Washington

31 of 37



F-4-39

101, 105, 107 West Green Street
Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - West on north side of W. Green St.
from N. Jefferson St.

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F-4-39

101, 103, 105 South Jefferson Street
Middletown Historic District

FREDERICK CO., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - South on west side of S. Jefferson St.
from Washington St.

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F-4-39

219, 217, 215, 213, 209 South Jefferson Street
Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View. North on west side of S. Jefferson
St. towards Washington St.

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CLADWILL FURNITURE CO.

F-4-39

10, 2 Walnut Street

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

MD SHPO

View - East on south side of Walnut St.
from W. Main St.

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F-4-39

16, 14 Walnut Street

Middletown Historic District

Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

View - Southeast on south side of Walnut St.
from W. Main St.

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F-4-39

25, 27, 29, 31 Walnut Street
Middletown Historic District
Frederick Co., MD

Daniel Jackson

Jan., 2003

View - South on east side of Walnut St.
from W. Main St.

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CAPSULE SUMMARY

F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Middletown

Public and Private

1767-1941

The Middletown Survey District encompasses about 118 acres centered on the intersection of Main Street (U.S. 40A) and Church Street (Maryland Route 17). The area includes the original 1767 planned town which is principally along the north and south sides of West Main Street and the two paralleling streets, Washington and Green, the early 19th century additions of Keller, Wise, and Grove, and the late 19th and early 20th century extensions of East Main Street and the Prospect Street development which were the result of the increased population stimulated by the 1896 electric trolley link with Frederick and later with other towns in the region. The architecture of the different sections is clearly distinguishable, with the log, stone, and brick buildings of the pre-1850 period concentrated in the original section and along Jefferson Street through Keller's Addition, and the late 19th century commercial center's varied facades along the West Main Street section. The eclectic styles of the 1890's through the 1930's are apparent in the East Main Street and Prospect Street areas. Middletown is an excellent representative of turnpike town development, with the added influence of the electric trolley, which opened commercial and social contact with Frederick, Hagerstown, and the outside world, which, in turn, also changed the types of buildings erected in the district. Middletown is also significant for its role as a hospital center after the 1862 Battles of South Mountain and Antietam, during which minor associations with Rutherford B. Hayes, the future U.S. President, wounded at South Mountain and nursed at the Jacob Rudy House, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, professor of anatomy and well-known writer of poetry, essays, and articles in the mid-19th century, took place. Dr. Holmes visited Middletown

History of 305 W.Main St. (within Middletown Survey District)

The **Middletown Valley Historical House** is located on lot # 14, which was one of the first lots sold by **Jesserong**, when he began selling lots in his town back in **1767**. The town was then known as **Smithfield**. The house is perhaps one of the oldest structures still standing within the town limits.

The lot was sold for **20 shillings** to a **Conrad Crone**. The ownership of the lot passed through several hands until **Peter Young** purchased the East half of lot # 14, for **\$350.00** in **1820**. This house was built somewhere between **1820-1867** from stone quarried from a farm he owned North of town. **Peter Young** sold the property and again it passed through a succession of owners until purchased by **George Doub** in **1897** for **\$1000.00**. In **1940 Miss Myrtle Kefauver**, Mr. Doub's niece, received a life interest in the estate and in **1981** the **Middletown Valley Historical Society** acquired the property.

Original paint colors have been used in decorating and with passing years, popular decorative art was added as in the false grained doors, dark stained wainscoting and trim. Many of the original panes of glass remain in the windows. The house was plastered with horsehair directly over stone on the exterior walls, this was later replaced. Beams in the attic are held together with wooden pins.

The house has been furnished in part by donations from friends who want to preserve the history of the area and in part through purchases. The goal is for the house to reflect the life and times of **Middletown** especially during the late **1800's**.

Along the East wall in the living room hangs a quilt made by the members of the **Middletown Elementary School PTA** to commemorate some of the historical structures of the town. A booklet identifying the squares hangs to the left of the quilt.

Mr. Glen Gaver bequeathed the walnut drop leaf table, the cranberry lamp, the mirror and the marble topped wash stand in this room. The cradle and tilt top table are on loan from the **Frederick Historical Society**. The OG mantle clock is a gift. the painting is by a **Miss Settlemeier**, a local artist in the early **1900's**. The basket on the hearth was made in the early **1900's** by a **Mr. Phlegger**. The rocking chair is a **Stottlemeyer chair**.

F-4-39
Middletown Survey District
Middletown
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Rural Agrarian Intensification, A.D. 1680-1815
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period, A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
Military
Religion
Social/Educational/Cultural
Transportation

Resource Type:

Category: District

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/kitchen
Domestic/secondary structure/garage
Commerce/Trade/financial institution/bank
Commerce/Trade/specialty store
Commerce/Trade/department store/general store
Education/school/secondary school
Religion/religious structure/church
Religion/church-related residence/parsonage
Funerary/cemetery/cemetery
Recreation and Culture/auditorium/hall
Health Care/hospital/private hospital
Transportation/rail-related
Transportation/road-related

Known Design Source: None

Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

SURVEY No. F-4-39

CAPSULE SUMMARY (Continued)

while looking for his son, O. W. Holmes, Jr., wounded at Antietam, the story of which was published in the Atlantic Monthly in December 1862, becoming one of his best-known works. As the center of religious, economic, and social activity in the Middletown Valley, Middletown was the most important town in the eastern part of Frederick County for most of the 19th century.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Maqi No.

DOE yes ☒ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Middletown Survey District

and/or common

2. Location

9-409 E. Main St.; 2-400 E. Main St.; 1-517 W. Main St.; 2-514 W. Main St.; unit block S. Church St.; 100-208 Broad St.; 100-216

street & number	Prospect St.; 101-107 & 118, 210 W. Green St.; 14-32 Walnut St.; 4-100 block Washington St.; 101-311 S. Jefferson St.—not for publication
-----------------	--

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district

state _____ county _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	Multiple property owners
------	--------------------------

street & number _____ telephone no.: _____

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio

city, town Frederick state Md. 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title _____

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local _____

Depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-4-39

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☒ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 292

The Middletown Survey District encompasses about 118.5 acres within the corporate limits of the town, centered generally on the intersection of Main Street (U.S. 40A) and Church Street (Maryland Route 17) in Frederick County, Maryland. The district contains approximately 338 buildings and structures, of which 292 (86.4%) contribute to its significance under the themes of architecture, community planning, economic (commercial), military, religion, social/educational/cultural, and transportation. The district is made up of the original town plan of 1767 laid out by Michael Jesserong on the "Smithfield" tract, with three subsequent additions of the first and second quarters of the 19th century, Wise's Addition at the west end of Main Street, Keller's Addition which extends to the south from Main Street on both sides of Jefferson Street, and Grove's Addition, generally the 100 block of East Main Street. Later areas of development which are included in the district are the section of Main Street east of Broad Street, which was developed from the Routzahn farm beginning in the 1880's and continuing into the 1930's, and the Prospect Street area developed by the Middletown Improvement Association beginning in 1908.

The plan of the district reflects the historic development of the town along the National Road (Main Street), with closely built lots on both the north and south sides of the road. The turnpike was paralleled by two streets, North and South Streets (now Green and Washington Streets). As in other turnpike towns, roads leading to the turnpike from other areas intersected at different locations, as shown in Jefferson Street, the original main route to the town of Jefferson to the south, and North Church Street (Myersville Road), which led to the northern section of the Middletown Valley. The early development tended to follow these main routes, resulting in the inverted triangular plan as seen on the 1858 Isaac Bond map. Jefferson, with its own Frederick-Harper's Ferry turnpike location in the more populous section of the valley, stimulated more economic activity than the northern part of the valley, hence the earlier development in that direction from Middletown's central plan. In 1896, the completion of the Frederick and Middletown Electric Railway connected Middletown to Frederick and the rest of the world via the connecting rail lines. Within 10 years, the outlying farms adjoining the trolley line coming into Middletown from the east began to be divided into building lots, resulting in the East Main Street and Prospect Street developments. The lots in the original plan had narrow frontage on Main Street and great depth to the north and south, a typical lot size being 66 feet by 330 feet and running to the parallel streets. On the south side of the turnpike was a spring and a small creek which ran to the west across the rear lots on Main Street. This was known as Tanner's Creek or Branch because of the two tanneries which were located on its banks at the west end of the district, sites now occupied by the Gladhill Furniture Company buildings. The topography of the district gently slopes down from north to south, but becomes more steep on the south side of West Main Street where the creek still runs across the lots. Buildings in this section often have exposed stone foundations because of the slope toward the rear of the lots.

(Continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-4-39

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1767-1941

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒A ☒B ☒C ☐D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G

Level of Significance: ☐national ☐state ☒local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Middletown Survey District is an excellent illustration of the development of Frederick County's turnpike towns from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century and how the different factors influencing its physical development also affected its architecture and commercial life. Its original plan of 1767 is clearly discernible and the subsequent Keller's Addition of the early 19th century is distinguished as an outgrowth of the first plat on the south. The influence of the 1896 Frederick and Middletown Electric Railway is seen in the extension of Main Street, the former National Road, to the east bordering the incoming trolley line and in the Prospect Street development of the Middletown Improvement Association. The Association was similar to other early 20th century development groups across the United States which helped to expand existing towns and suburbs. The distinguishing architecture of the sections of Middletown is represented by the early log, stone, and brick residences and store/residence combinations in the original plan and by the small separate shops of the period 1850-1890 in both the original plan and the Keller's Addition area. The exuberant eclectic styles of the 1880's through the late 1930's in the eastern and southern sections define the effect of the expanding transportation and commercial links with the outside world.

Middletown is also significant for its role in the Civil War as a hospital site, in which nearly every residence and church was used to care for wounded from the 1862 Battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In the same theme, Middletown had minor associations with two persons who were or later became nationally prominent: Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893), President of the United States 1877-1881, who was wounded at South Mountain and nursed at the Jacob Rudy House in Middletown for several weeks. In the aftermath of the Battle of Antietam, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894), poet, essayist, and anatomy professor, visited Middletown in search of his wounded son, Captain O. W. Holmes, Jr. (later Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court). Holmes, Sr. wrote of his "Hunt After 'The Captain'" for the Atlantic Monthly in December 1862, in which his vivid descriptions of the war's effects on the towns, the countryside, and the citizens of the Middletown area were widely read and which became one of his best-known works for the magazine.

Middletown is locally prominent in education as the site of the County's first high school, opened in 1894 as a result of the efforts of Herman L. Routzahn, who served on the County Board of School Commissioners. Two of the existing churches of Middletown, Zion Lutheran Church and Christ Reformed Church, are important in local

(Continued on separate sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-4-39

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Concise Dictionary of American Biography, 4th edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1990, pp. 473, 506.

Land Records of Frederick County

(Continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 118.5 acresQuadrangle name Middletown, Md.Quadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM referencesA

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Zone Easting NorthingB

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Zone Easting NorthingC

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundary as shown on attached USGS quad map section and sketch maps.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date July 1992street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958city or town Frederick state Md. 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

7.1 Description (Continued)

The district is primarily residential, with a small nucleus of shops and businesses clustered in the first three blocks of West Main Street, and three active churches and a fourth which has been converted into apartments. Most of the buildings date from the period about 1820 to 1900 in the central area of the original plan, with the last quarter of the 19th century and the early 20th century predominating toward the east end of the district and in the Prospect and Broad Street areas. The earlier structures are mostly log, brick, and stone vernacular buildings, with two stories, gable roofs usually covered with standing seam metal or modern roofing material, one-story porches on the front elevations, and rear wings. Many have small domestic outbuildings, including summer kitchens, smokehouses, chicken houses, sheds, and small barns. The stone house at 305 W. Main, the Middletown Historical Society's restored headquarters building, with its summer kitchen, is a good representative of the early type of residence in the district. The commercial buildings often were originally combined residences and shops well into the 20th century. The older buildings of this type were often indistinguishable from private houses on the exterior. One example, currently being rehabilitated, is the log house at 23 W. Main, possibly built about 1850, with later German siding and which was a residence above a storeroom with various uses in the late 19th century. During the latter part of the 19th century, architectural styles became more popularized by the use of builders' guides and pattern books, resulting in storefronts in the Renaissance Revival, Italianate, and other historical revival styles. The L.Z. Derr general store at 26-28 W. Main, built in 1892, is the best and most elaborate commercial example of this type in the district. The frame houses on East Main Street in the 200 block with elaborately varied roof lines, highly decorative porches and trim, and irregular floor plans are excellent representatives of the Queen Anne and the eclectic historical revival styles in domestic structures of the late 19th century. At the extreme east end of the district are three very good examples of the Colonial Revival and the French Eclectic styles of the early 20th century at 401, 405, and 409 E. Main. On Broad and Prospect Streets are several representatives of the bungalow and cottage types, some of which may have originated from Sears, Roebuck & Co. catalogs.

Zion Lutheran Church, built in 1859, has a Classical Revival portico with fluted columns and a pediment below a tall spire which dominates the central skyline of Middletown and is visible from many points throughout the Middletown Valley and the surrounding mountains. The Evangelical Reformed Church, begun in 1818 with alterations in 1889-90, is in a vernacular Federal style, with round-arched windows and a projecting center bay with a belfry. A 1902 Romanesque Revival Sunday School building adjoins the church. Both churches have large cemeteries within the district, containing graves from the 1750's through the present. The 1882 United Brethren Church (now Cornerstone Church of God) is also in the Romanesque Revival style.

Commercial buildings of the late 19th and early 20th century include the Valley Savings Bank of 1888, a Queen Anne style building now used as a residence, the 1923 Beaux-Arts style Valley Savings Bank (now Middletown Valley Bank), and the 1909 Grangers Mutual Insurance Company building, erected as the Middletown Savings Bank. The facade of the Grangers building was rebuilt in

7.2 Description (Continued)

1990-91 in a modern style. The Model Garage at 5-9 W. Main, was built in 1912, the second automobile showroom in Frederick County. The building fronting on Main Street has a parapeted front facade similar to general stores of the late 19th and early 20th century; however, the repair garage, built apparently in the 1930's to the rear of the Main Street building, has an arched steel truss roof with large industrial windows in the brick walls, an obvious reflection of the utilitarian building technology of the period. Just east of the Model Garage is the 1915 Fink Store and Residence (now the Arnett Building), a combined store and residence with a clear-cut separation between the commercial and residential sections, similar to small neighborhood stores being erected during the first quarter of the 20th century in urban areas. Warehouses of the period about 1850 to the present are the only existing industrial buildings in the district, most of which are located to the rear of older structures facing the main streets. These buildings housed the few small industries, such as the Main ice cream factory at 12-16 W. Main Street, which continued into the Modern Period within the district. The early tanneries have disappeared, and the agricultural supply businesses have either evolved into hardware stores such as the Ingalls store on East Main Street or built at new locations outside the district boundary, such as the Southern States complex on North Church Street.

The pivotal Frederick & Middletown Railway (later Hagerstown & Frederick Railway) line was discontinued in the late 1940's and the tracks have been removed, along with the one-story frame station building which was located on W. Green Street. The only vestige of the trolley is the deep set-backs of the houses on the north side of East Main Street built beginning around 1895, the deeds for those lots specifying that the trolley right-of-way was to be along the front of the lots. The rails ran to the north of the central business district and turned northward near the Lutheran cemetery on Green Street, so that the original area of the town remained unchanged physically by the rail line.

The non-contributing buildings in the district are principally commercial and residential structures built after 1945. The commercial buildings tend to be concentrated on the main streets, with the most visible example being the parking lot and small unoccupied commercial building at the northeast corner of Main Street and North Church Street. Modern period residences and two apartment houses are scattered among the contributing buildings on East and West Main, Green, and Washington Streets. A modern volunteer fire company building is located on South Church Street opposite the Evangelical Reformed Church. For the most part, however, the non-contributing buildings are principally located near the edges of the district, particularly on Broad and Prospect Streets, and South Jefferson Street.

Following are brief descriptions of selected buildings in the district covering a broad range of types and periods:

Zion Lutheran Church, West Main St.: Built in 1859, the large, three-story, white-painted brick church has a tetrastyle Ionic portico projecting before the three-bay south elevation, which has console hoods over the doorways. The north end is adjoined by the 1928 Sunday School building. The style is

7.3 Description (Continued)

Renaissance Revival, incorporating both Roman and Greek moldings and forms. The belfry has two levels topped by a spire which is visible from many points in the Middletown Valley and which has become a modern symbol for the town. The architect was W. Angelo Powel of Baltimore and the contractor was David S. Stoner of Waynesboro, Pa. In the Civil War, the church was used as a Union Army hospital after the battles of South Mountain and Antietam from September through early 1863, with boards laid across its pews to protect the furnishings. Payment from the U. S. Government aided its repair after the war.

Christ Reformed Church, South Church St.: The two-story brick church was built in 1818 and remodeled in 1889 by the addition of 16 feet to the east end of the building. It has three bays on the west elevation with the central bay projecting slightly, forming both the main entrance and the base of the belfry, which is topped by an open polygonal chamber and a conical steeple. The west wall is flemish bond with flat, gauged arches in the openings of the first story and round arches in the second story. The soffits surrounding the three sets of double doors are paneled. The roof is composition. Adjoining the church on the north is the 1902 Sunday School Chapel, a Romanesque Revival brick building with a central stained glass window and a prominent corbeled cornice. Double entrance porches flank the central section. The church, like most other buildings in Middletown, served as a hospital during the aftermath of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in late 1862 and early 1863. Union General George B. McClellan is said to have used the belfry as an observation post during the Battle of South Mountain.

Otterbein Chapel, United Brethren Church, 2 E. Main St.: The 1882 brick church replaced an earlier church located near the Lutheran cemetery which the Brethren congregation had shared with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church has Romanesque Revival corbeling at the cornice line and the walls are currently painted white. The north elevation has three bays with a center replacement door. Above the center bay is an open frame belfry. A modern addition adjoins the east elevation. The west elevation has four bays of segmentally arched stained glass windows set within recessed panels. The church represents one of the four historic religious groups to which most of Middletown's early settlers belonged: United Brethren, Lutheran, Reformed, and Methodist Episcopal.

Methodist Episcopal Church (Wesleyan Apartments), 207 W. Main St.: The former church is a three-story brick building with a gable facade currently fronted by a three-level open porch. The original facade had three bays with a tetrastyle porch on the second level above the raised basement. A broad staircase rose to the portico. A three-part, Palladian-inspired doorway, originally a window, is on the third story and a circular oculus window is still in the gable. Brick piers are at each corner. When the church was converted to apartment use in the early 1920's, the portico was removed and the three-story porch built in its place. Additional window openings were made and the upper story central windows were converted to doorways. The congregation had existed since about 1800, sharing buildings with the United Brethren until 1853, when the subject structure was built. By 1900, the Methodists had ceased to exist as a church, and the building was intermittently used as a library and temporary school. In

1921, the Middletown Improvement Association purchased the old church and remodeled it for apartments, naming it Wesleyan Apartments in honor of its original occupants.

Lutheran Parsonage, 13-15 W. Main St.: The two-story brick residence was built between 1845 and 1848, the second parsonage of the Zion Lutheran Church. The first was located on Washington Street. The house is set back from the building line of Main Street and once had a separate brick lecture hall in the southeast corner of the lot, which is visible in early photos of the town. It was demolished in 1910, the bricks being used in the construction of 308 E. Main. The parsonage is in the common vernacular style of the period, basically Federal with the influence of German traditions in the rear wing. A modillion cornice and the slate roof were added, along with the Colonial Revival porch which extends around the south and east elevations, in the 1920's. An earlier porch extended across the south elevation only and had turned columns and decorative brackets. The white paint on the brick walls is also a 20th century alteration. The house is currently privately owned and for sale.

Reformed Church Parsonage, 10 Washington St.: The two-story brick residence has three bays and a one-story bracketed entry porch. The window and door openings have gauged brick arches and the sash is 6/6. The gable roof is standing seam metal and chimneys are located at the east and west ends. A two-story rear wing extends to the south. The building was completed about 1840 and is a good representative of the typical brick residence found in both town and rural locations throughout Frederick County. In 1862, the parsonage sheltered Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet, essayist, and anatomy professor, who was searching for his son, Captain O. W. Holmes, Jr., who had been wounded at the Battle of Antietam. The story of his search was published in the December 1862 Atlantic Monthly and vividly describes the chaotic aftermath of the battle on Middletown.

Middletown Elementary and High School, 100 block, Prospect St.: The three-story brick school was built in 1908 to replace an 1881 school located near the Lutheran cemetery which burned in 1907. The building has two main floors on a raised basement, with walls of stretcher bond. Nine bays cross the east elevation with a projecting center bay containing an arched, recessed entrance. The segmental arched window openings contain large 6/6 sash and are set within panels formed by corbeled courses. The hipped roof is covered with composition material. The school housed the County's first high school, established in Middletown in 1894, which had originally been held in the former Catholic Church building at 30 East Main.

Memorial Hall, unit block East Main St.: The Memorial Hall was built as the town's community center in 1923 and named in honor of the Middletown Valley's servicemen in World War I. It was designed by Edward Leber, an architect of York, Pennsylvania. The two-story building had an auditorium and theater on the first floor with meeting rooms flanking the entrance on the north elevation and on the second floor. The north elevation has a large marquee above the recessed central entry. The walls are buff colored brick with polygonal end bays and a terra cotta tile central bay with a group of three arched windows on the second story. Tile belt courses and stone lintels ornament the facade. A bronze tablet with the names of service personnel is attached to the wall next

7.5 Description (Continued)

to the center entrance. The building was the location of community theatrical productions, lectures, movies, fraternal and Grange meetings, and town meetings until the 1960's. During its later years as a public building, it served as a fire station prior to the construction of the volunteer fire company building in the early 1970's. The first story is now in commercial use as an appliance store annex. The stage house has been demolished.

Lamar Sanitarium, 200 W. Main St.: The 2-1/2 story brick private hospital was built about 1899-1900 by Dr. Austin A. Lamar and was one of the best-equipped hospitals in Frederick County in the early 20th century. The building is fully described in Williams and McKinsey's History of Frederick County (1910) as having 21 rooms, including a parlor, reception room, library, dining room, office, examining room, bedrooms, bathrooms, laboratory, and operating room. The operating room on the top floor of the west wing had marble walls, floor, and ceiling to facilitate disinfectant use. Some of the medical equipment is still in the building. The exterior style is Queen Anne, with elements of the Colonial Revival in the twin Palladian windows in the front gables, and shingled gable walls and a center tower placed at an angle between the front gables. This architectural feature is also found on two residences of the same period on East Main Street. The deep veranda on the north elevation extends over the sidewalk and has a turned balustrade on the roof and a matching railing. The roof is slate and a frame carriage house is located behind the main building.

Kepler Harness Shop and Hagan's Meat Store, 19-21 W. Main St.: The two one-story frame shops are located between originally residential buildings and have two- and three-bay facades facing the street. The Kepler Harness Shop (now a barber shop) at 19 W. Main has a pressed metal gable roof with extended eaves and an ornamental bargeboard. The original german siding is covered with aluminum siding and the three-bay elevation has a center entry flanked by 2/1 sash. It was built about 1870 by John L. Kepler as a saddlery and harness store, with a barn and livery stable on the rear of the lot facing Green Street. The meat store at 21 W. Main was originally built on the south side of Main Street prior to 1888 by Peter Hagan. It was moved to its present location in 1888 to make way for the Valley Savings Bank erected that year. The building has a sloping flat roof and a two-bay facade with a scroll-sawn bargeboard. The original german siding is covered with aluminum siding and the glazed panel door and 8/8 window are modern replacements. It is currently a baseball card retail shop. The two shop buildings are the best representatives of the small separate store buildings of the period 1850-1875.

Valley Register Building, 123 W. Main St.: The three-story brick building was erected in 1870 to replace an earlier building in which the predecessors of the Valley Register newspaper, the Catoctin Enterprise and the Catoctin Whig, were published beginning in 1839. Renamed by George C. Rhoderick, who purchased the business in 1858, the Register continued in operation under the same family ownership until ceasing publication in about 1989. Much information on the Middletown Valley and the town were contained in the Register, the files of which are preserved by the Middletown Valley Historical Society. Articles published in the 1970's and 1980's in the Register were compiled into the book

7.6 Description (Continued)

The Early History of Middletown, Maryland, which is the source of much of the information in this inventory form. The building originally had a flat facade with four bays above a storefront with prominent bracketed cornices. In the early 1900's, the projecting two-story bay was added on the two center bays above the storefront. The original 2/2 sash is still in place with 1/1 sash in the bay addition. The storefront remains mostly intact, with a projecting foyer with double glazed panel doors flanked by 2/2 display windows.

Beckwith Millinery Store and Residence, 211 W. Main St.: The two-story frame Italianate store-residence was built about 1867-68 by Joshua Beckwith. It has a three-bay south elevation with flush wood siding on the front and modillion cornices above the first story storefront and at the main roofline. On the exposed east elevation, the hipped standing seam metal roof has a cross gable with a semi-circular window above a second floor window and cantilevered balcony. The building is now used as a residence, but the storefront remains intact, with center double glazed panel doors and flanking 2/2 display windows. The original entrance to the upper level residence is at the southwest corner. A small one-story side projection extends to the west, perhaps containing a small parlor or reception area. This building is a good example of the Italianate style in the commercial/residential combination type.

Store, 200 S. Jefferson St.: The two-story frame store has a three-bay facade on the first story west elevation and two window bays on the second story. The exterior is covered with german siding and an outline between the windows on the second story indicates the location of a sign, now removed. The double doors have 5 panels each and the sash is 6/6. A second entrance is on the south elevation and a rear door is in the east elevation. The roof is standing seam metal. The building may have been erected about 1890 as a general store by Charles A. Heagy. It has been little altered and the interior retains some wall shelves and the original flooring.

Log houses, 203-207 S. Jefferson St.: The three log buildings have recently been rehabilitated and the exterior siding removed to reveal the traditional log structure of the buildings. The houses at 203 and 205 are two stories, with five and three bays on the east elevations, with rebuilt one-story porches, replacement windows and doors and corrugated metal roofs. No. 207 is a one-story building with two bays on the east elevation and similar replacement details of doors and sash. These houses exemplify the log structure of many of the adjoining residences along Jefferson Street, which runs through Keller's Addition to Middletown's original plan.

Jacob Rudy House, 504 W. Main St.: The Rudy House was built about 1840 and has two stories with four bays on the first story and three on the second. A one-story Colonial Revival porch, possibly added during the late 19th century, shelters the two entries. The sash is 6/6 and the doors are modern replacements. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. A brick smokehouse and a frame garage are located at the rear of the house. The house is principally significant as the Civil War hospital where Union Major Rutherford B. Hayes, later President of the United States, was cared for after being wounded in the Battle of South Mountain in September 1862. Hayes remained at

7.7 Description (Continued)

the house for several weeks and was joined by his wife Lucy during his convalescence.

Emory L. Coblentz House #1, 204-206 E. Main St.: The 2-1/2 story brick house was built about 1893 by Emory L. Coblentz, a lawyer and businessman who became the head of the Frederick and Middletown Electric Railway in 1908 and eventually expanded its operations to its widest area, becoming the Hagerstown and Frederick Railway. It is one of two Emory Coblentz houses on East Main, the other being at 29 E. Main, built about 1903. Coblentz House #1 is a Queen Anne style residence with three bays topped by gables and a central dormer. The one-story porch on the north elevation is highly elaborated with scroll-sawn trim, which is currently painted in a polychromatic scheme. The roof is patterned slate and a bracketed cornice continues the characteristic variety of features of the style. Queen Anne windows ornament the central dormer and paired windows occupy the outer bays. The Coblentz House is a good representative of the East Main Street area which was built up on the Herman Routzahn farm during the 1880's and 1890's.

Emory L. Coblentz House #2, 29 E. Main St.: The second Emory Coblentz house on East Main, this Colonial Revival mansion was built about 1903 when Coblentz was achieving increasing success as a businessman. It is set back on a broad lawn in a row of other early 20th century mansions built by the town's prominent citizens. The 2-1/2 story brick house has a hipped slate roof with massive double chimneys, an enclosed sun porch on the south elevation fronting a projecting center bay with a gable and Palladian window. A polygonal two-story bay is located on the west elevation and a second porch on the east elevation. Behind the house are a greenhouse and a brick carriage house. Coblentz House #2 is a fine example of the Colonial Revival mansion of the 1920's and is also important for its association with Coblentz, whose financial and business dealings involving Middletown changed its economic and physical structure from a small country town to a phase of growth which has continued into the present.

John T. Routzahn House, 409 E. Main St.: The circa 1940 brick house in the French Eclectic style is one of several houses built in the vicinity of E. Main and Pine Streets on lots sold from the Herman L. Routzahn farm by his descendants. This is a three-section house with white-painted brick walls, a prominent gable roof and bow windows with metal sash. The second floor windows break through the cornice line and have segmental arched tops. A recessed open porch occupies the western section on the south. The segmental arched door surround has fluted side pilasters. According to Mr. Thomas Routzahn, the architect of the house was Charles Bowers of Frederick. This house and the neighboring Routzahn House at 405 E. Main, also a French Eclectic house with a rustic stone exterior, represent the last historic period of development oriented to the trolley line, which was discontinued less than 10 years after the completion of the two houses.

John D. Keller House, 100 Prospect St.: The 2-1/2 story frame house in the Colonial Revival style was built in 1908-1909 by John D. Keller on Lot 1 of the Prospect Street development of the Middletown Improvement Association, of which Keller was an officer. It has a three-bay west elevation dominated by two

7.8 Description (Continued)

polygonal bays and dormers, a wide one-story veranda which extends to the north elevation and a slate hipped roof with central chimneys. The exterior is covered with beveled siding and the prominent cornice is bracketed. It is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style of the early 20th century and representative of the type of houses built in the Prospect Street area.

Representative barn/stable outbuildings, corner of Washington Street and Boileau Court: A log barn located on the southeast corner of the intersection with deteriorated vertical siding and a modern metal roof is typical of the circa 1840-50 log outbuildings which exist as domestic outbuildings on the rear lots of many of the houses in the district. Double swing doors and evidence of whitewash on the south elevation of this barn are commonly found on these buildings. Across Washington Street on the northeast corner of the intersection is a brick and frame carriage house or stable built about 1898. It has a vertical board south elevation with sliding doors across the entire facade. The brick end and rear walls are on a stone foundation and the roof is corrugated metal. The building was probably erected to serve the Valley Hotel which formerly stood on the site of the present municipal parking lot north of the structure.

8.1 Significance (Continued)

religious history, representing the congregations to which many early settlers belonged. Their presence indicated the central role which the community played in Middletown Valley life, church membership and attendance being one of the most important activities, and one which affected every other aspect of 19th century life.

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

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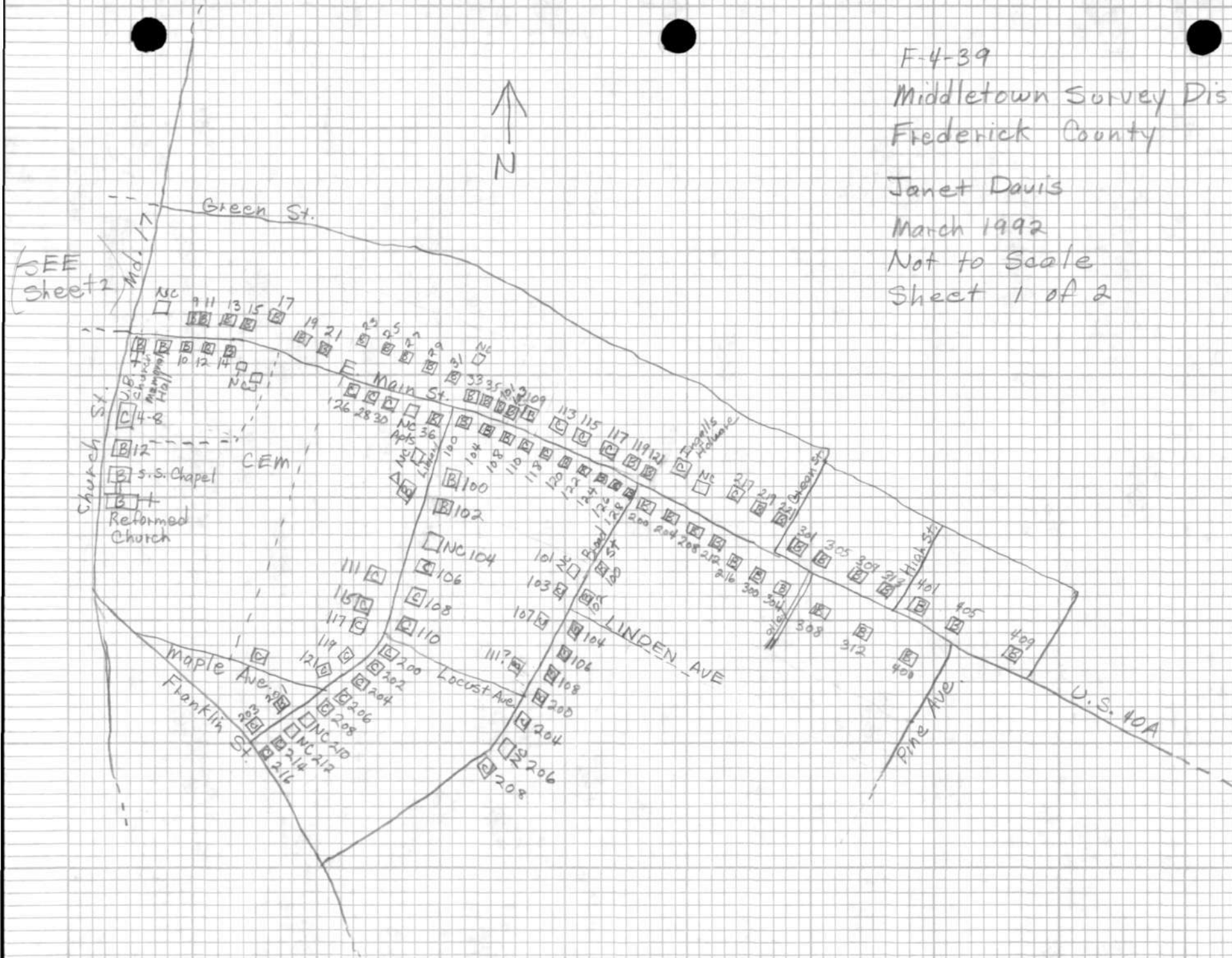
F-4-39

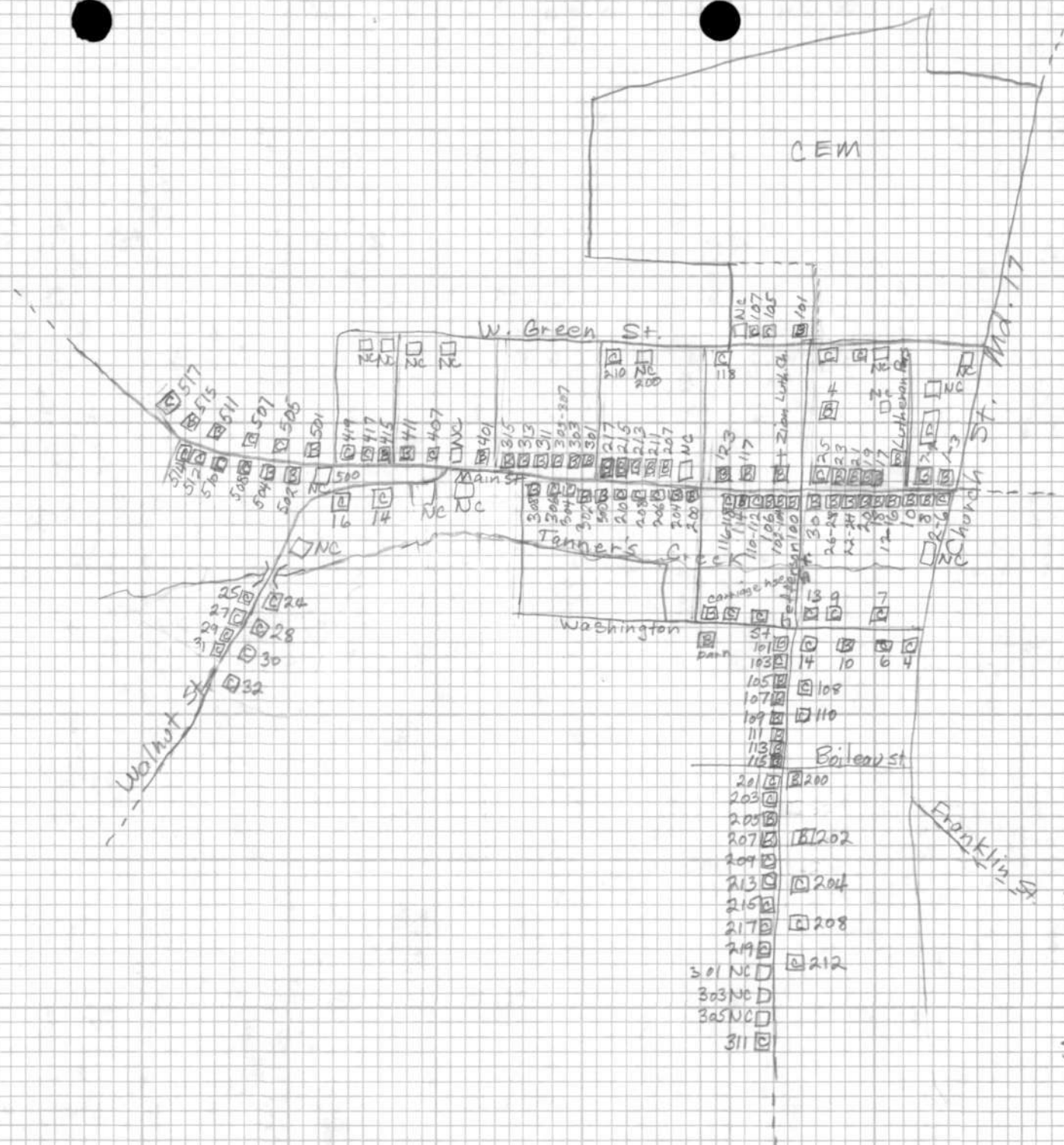
Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

Janet Davis

March 1992

Not to Scale
Sheet 1 of 2





(See Sheet 1)

F-4-39
Middletown Survey District
Frederick County



Janet Davis
March 1992
Not to Scale
Sheet 2 of 2

Tax Map 500

Tax Map 501

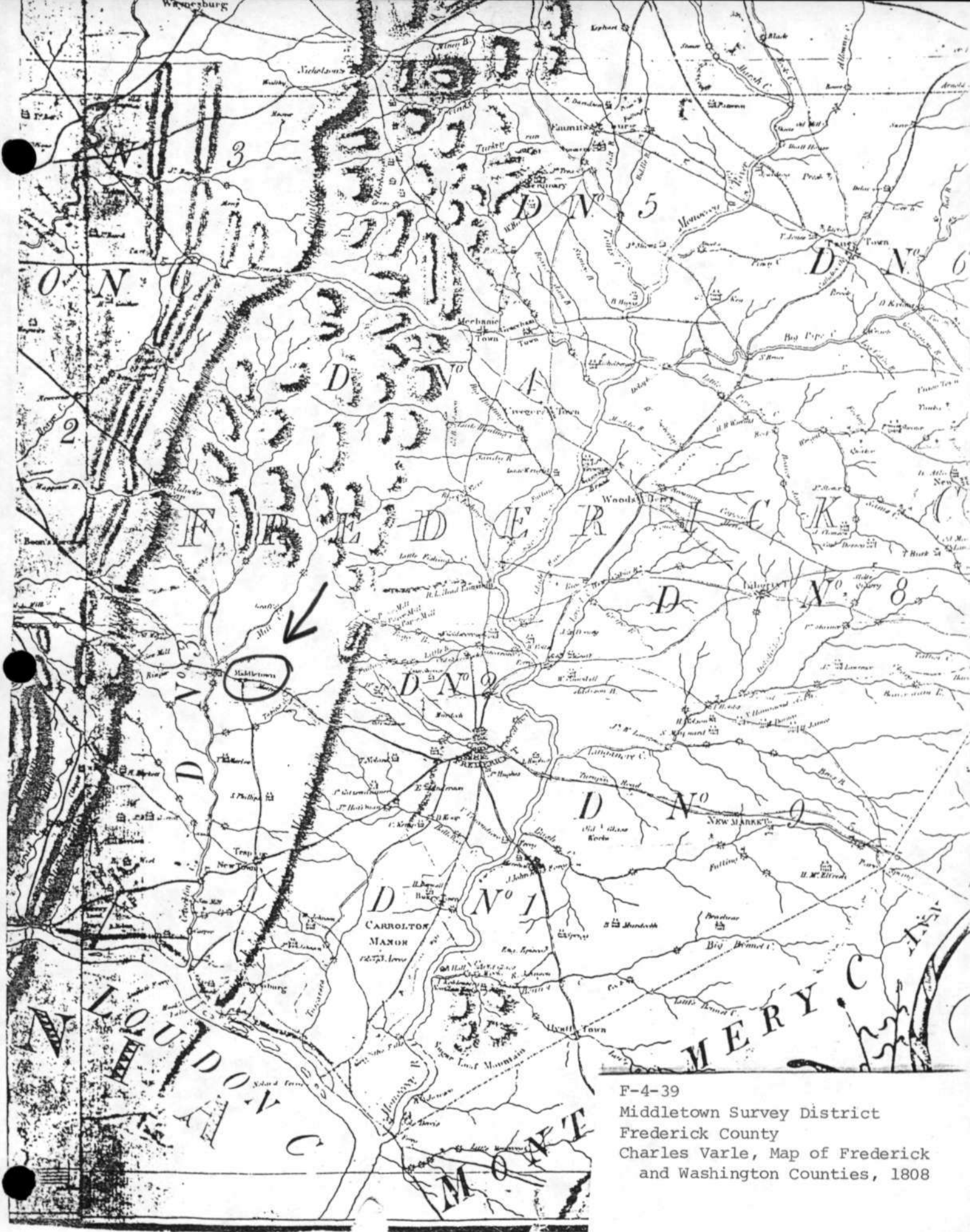
Survey District boundary

Tax Map 500/501 division line

 Survey District boundary
 Tax Map 500/501 division line

--- Tax Map 500/501 division
line

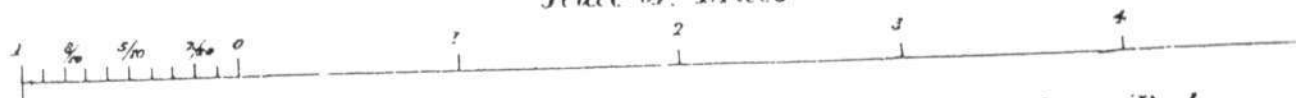
CORPORATE | LIM



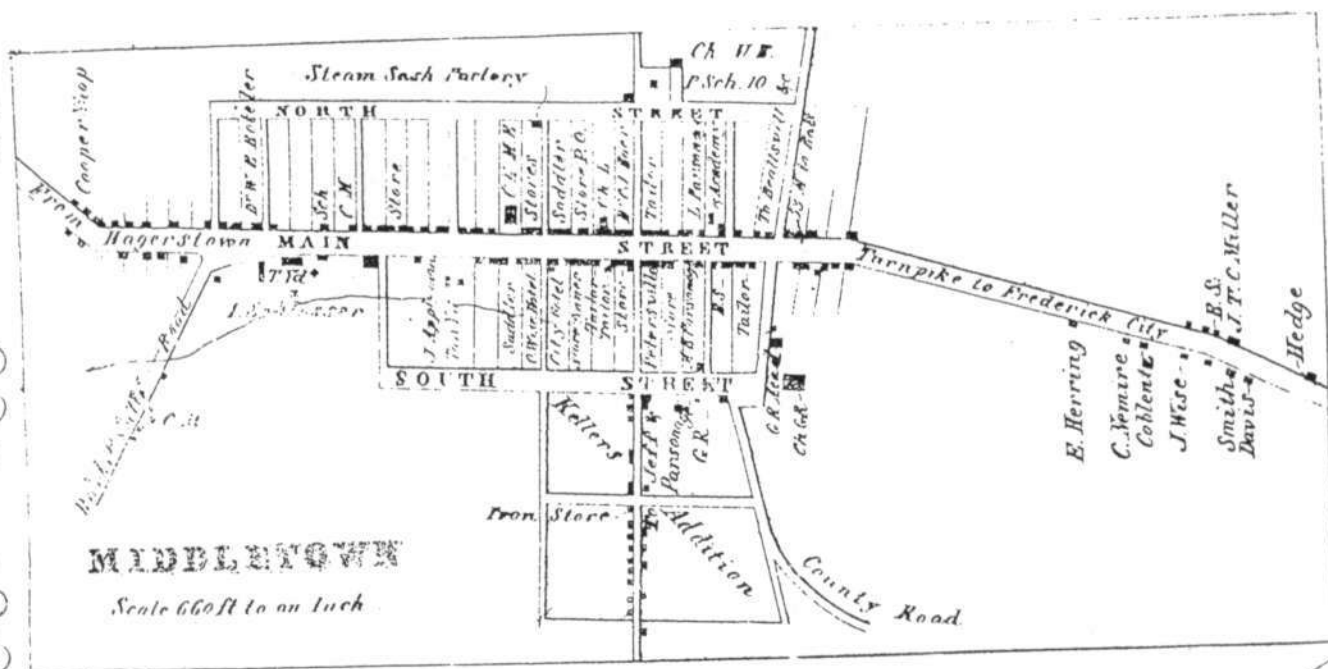
F-4-39
Middletown Survey District
Frederick County
Charles Varle, Map of Frederick
and Washington Counties, 1808

ACCURATELY DRAWN From Correct Instrumental Surveys OF ALL THE COUNTY ROADS, BY ISAAC BOND C.E.

Scale of Miles



Lithographed by E. Sachse & Co., Sun Iron Building Baltimore.



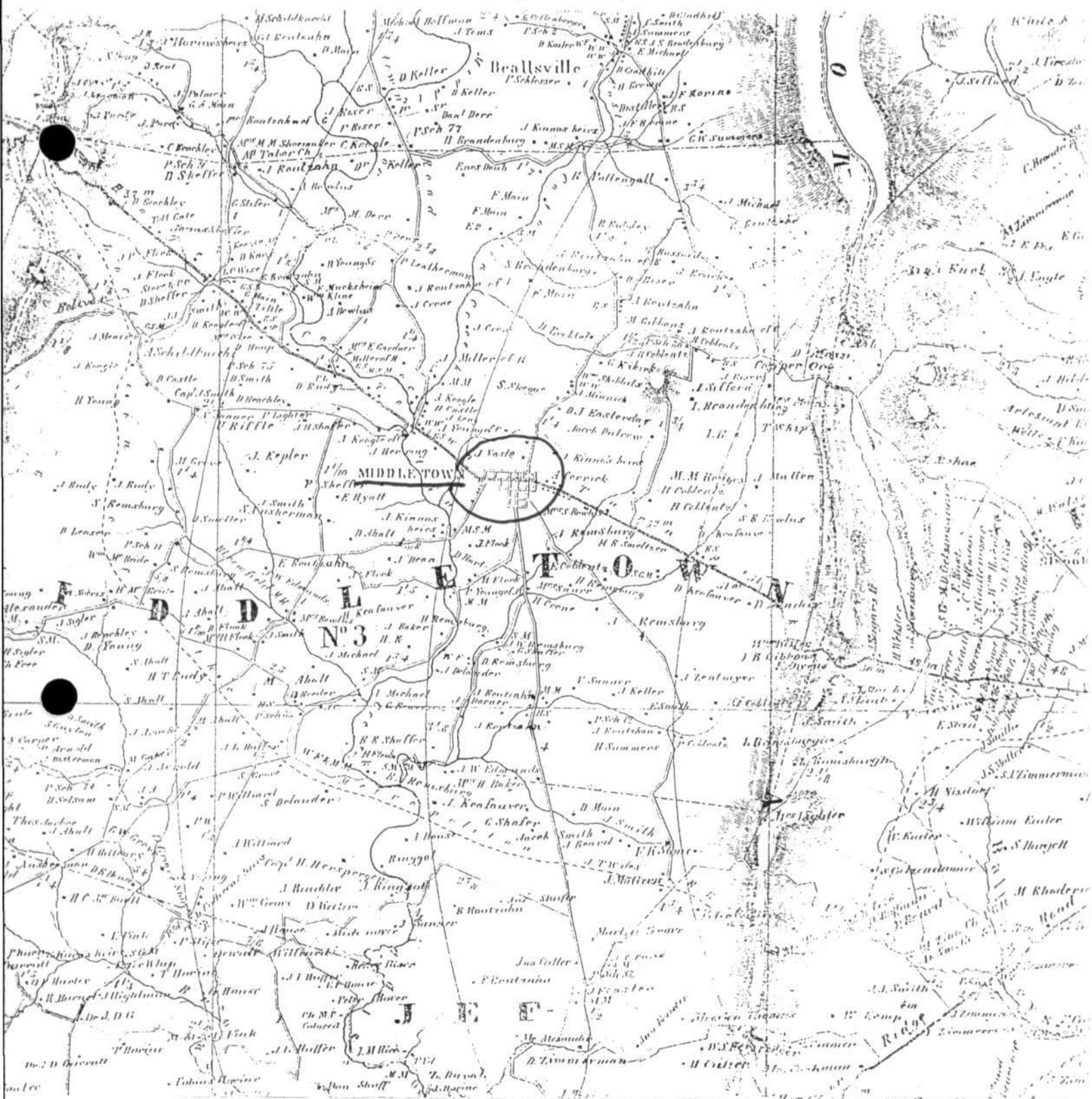
EXPLANATIONS.

— Rail Roads. — Turnpikes, Plank Roads, &c. — County Roads. — Neighborhood Roads, or roads out of the county not laid down by actual survey.

Square dots (• • •) indicate the positions of dwellings when connected with names of persons, but Churches, Mills, &c.,

F-4-39

Middletown Survey District
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Town plan
detail from Map of
Frederick County, 1858

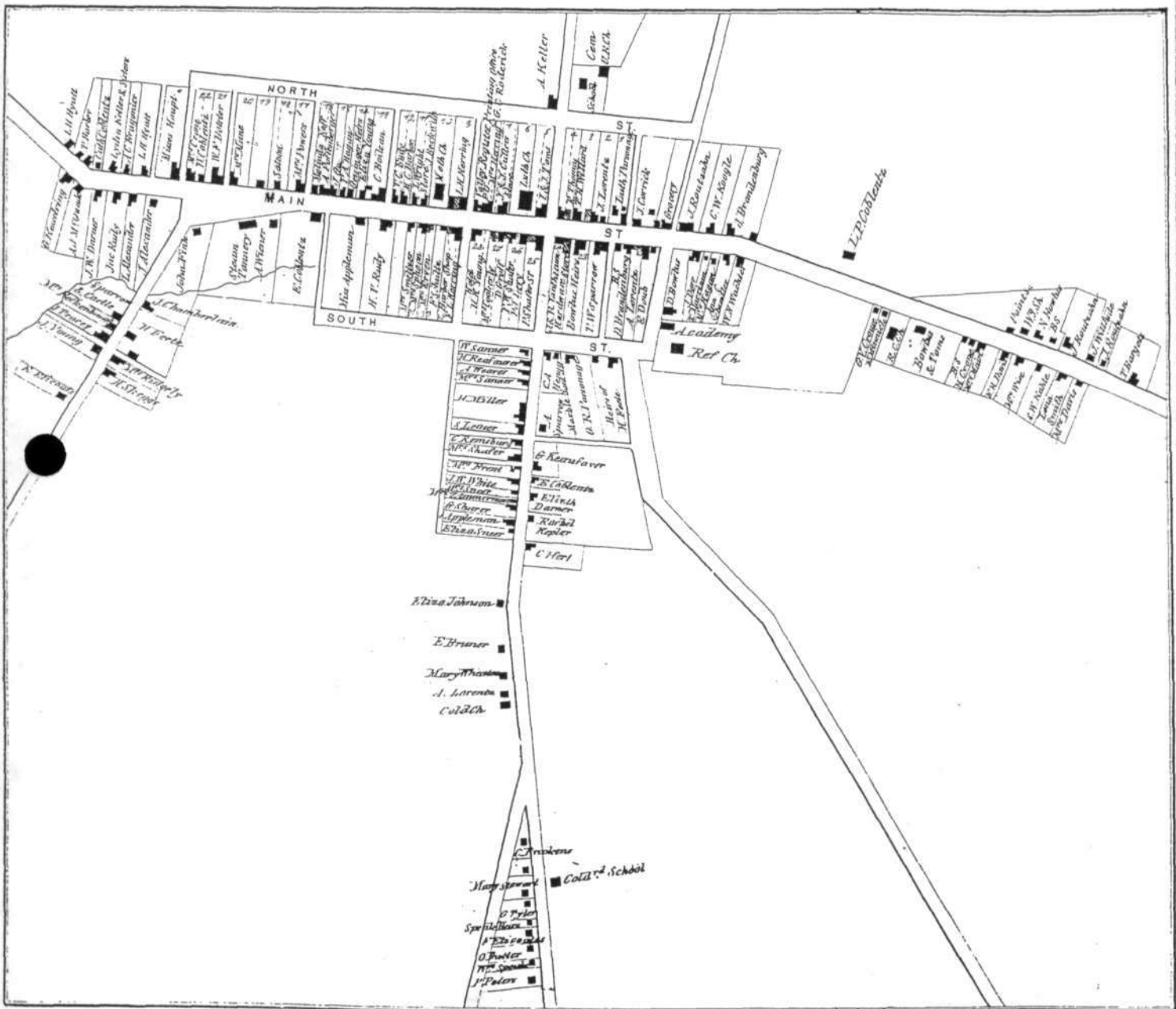


F-4-39
Middletown Survey District
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick
County, 1858

MIDDLETOWN

Middletown District.

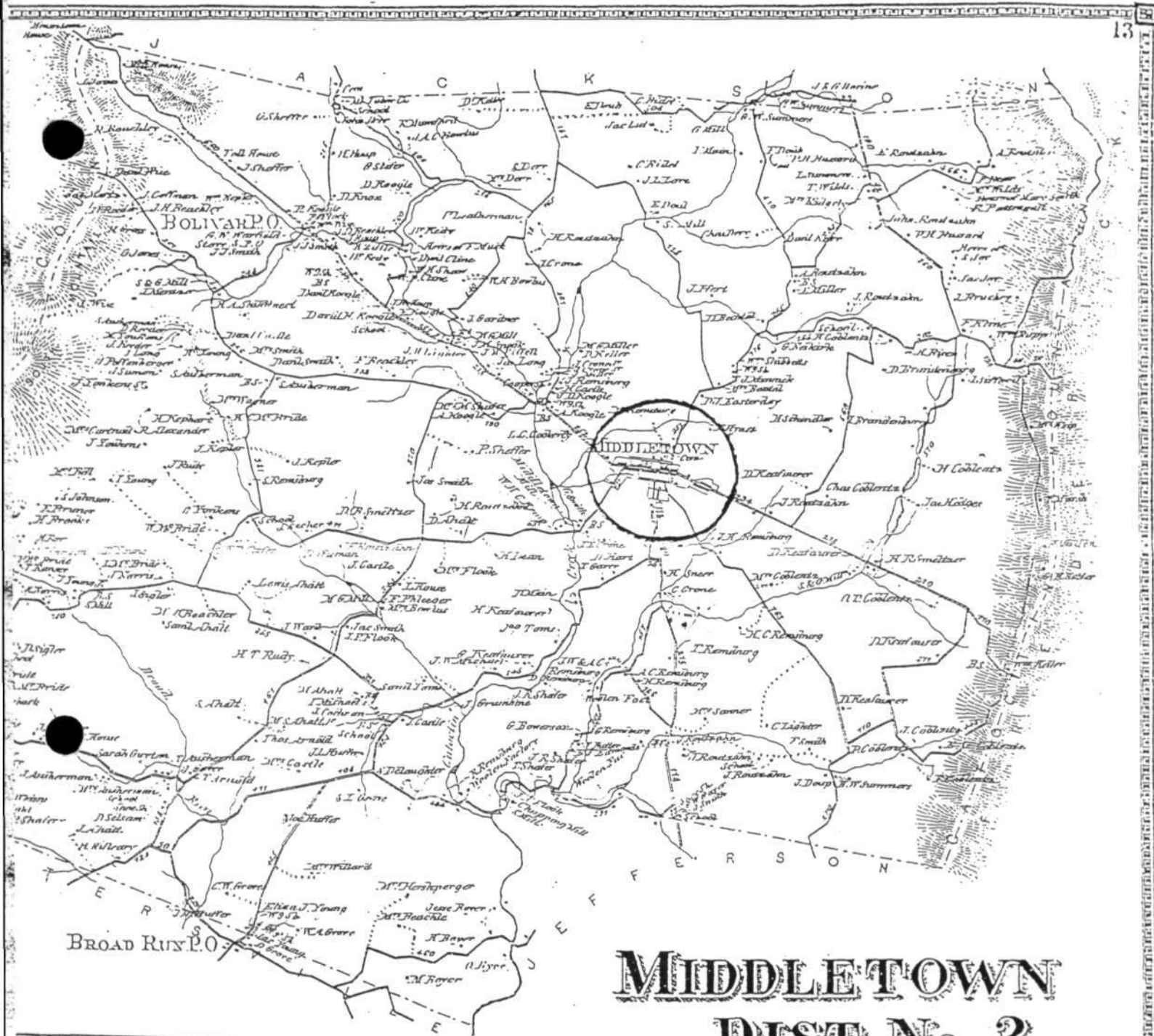
Scale 20 Rods to an Inch.



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Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

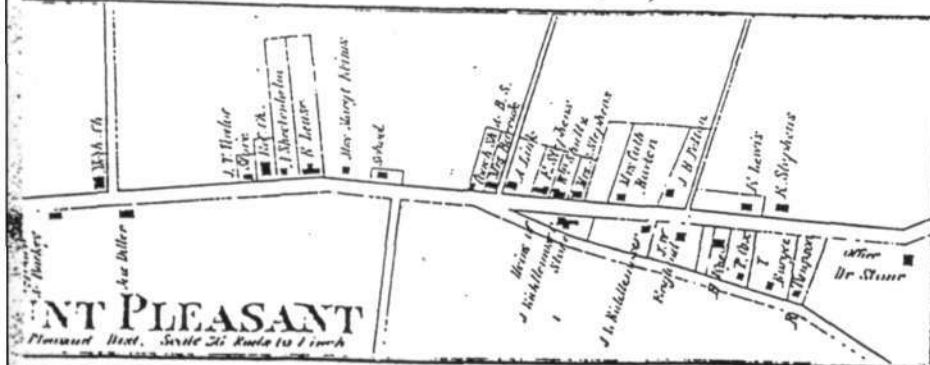
C.O. Titus, Town Plan from
Atlas of Frederick County,
1873



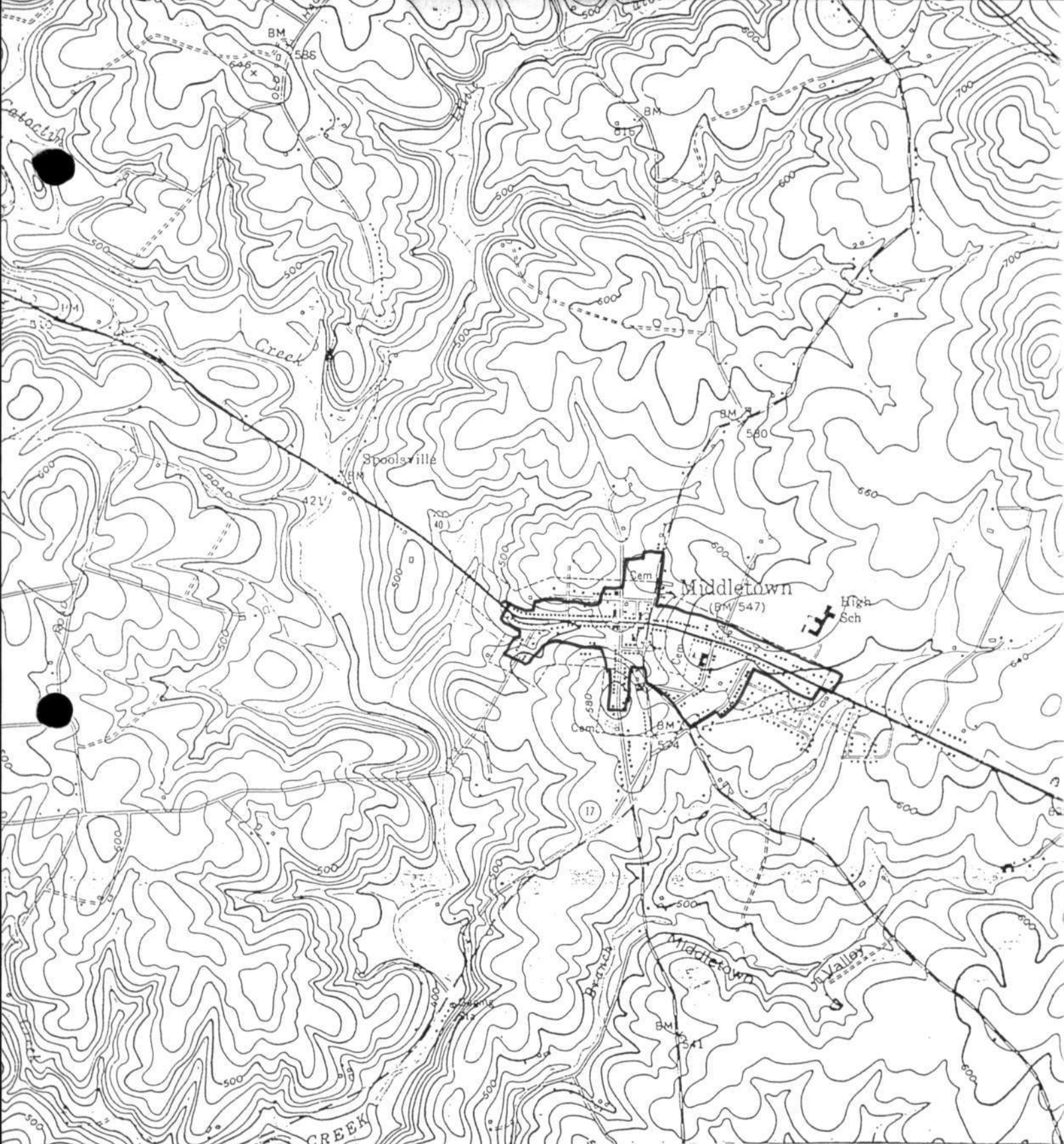
MIDDLETOWN

DIST No. 3

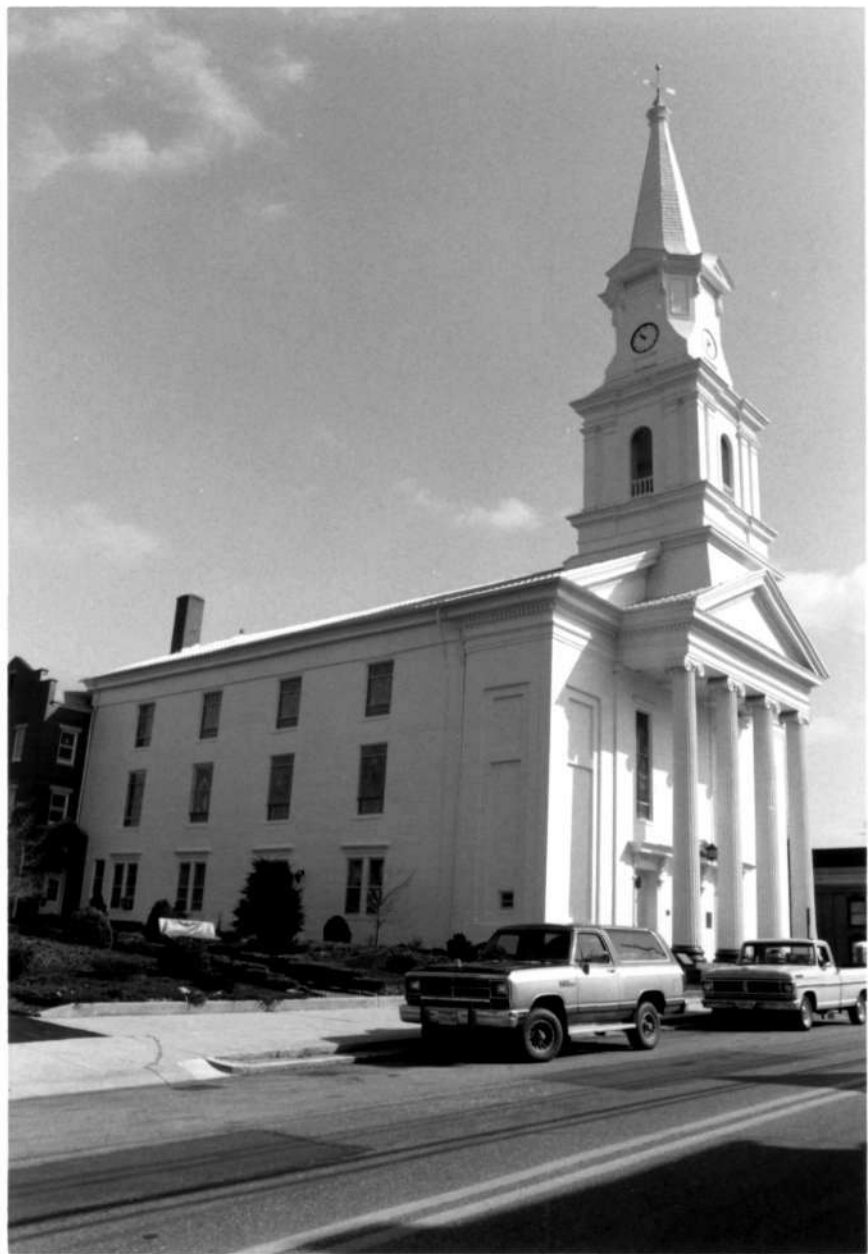
Scale 1 1/2 Inches to the Mile



F-4-39
 Middletown Survey District
 Frederick County
 C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
 County, 1873



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Middletown Survey District
Frederick County
USGS Middletown, Md.
1:24000



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Zion Lutheran Church, view from south-west

1/45



F-4-39

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Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

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Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Christ Reformed Church and Sunday School Chapel,
west elevation.

2/45



F-4-39

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Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

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Otterbein Chapel United Brethren Church,
northwest corner view

3/45



F-439

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

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Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Beckwith Millinery Store and Methodist Episcopal
Church (Wesleyan Apts.), southeast corner
view

4/95



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

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Lutheran Parsonage, southwest elevation

5/45



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Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Memorial Hall, north elevation

6/45



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Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

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March 1992

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Middletown School, southeast corner view

7/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Dr. Lamar's Sanitarium, northeast corner view

8/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet D. 'is

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md
Valley Register Bldg., south elevation

9/45



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Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis
March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Hagan Meat Store and Kepler Harness Shop,
21 + 19 W. Main St.,

Southeast corner view

10/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

L. Z. Derr General Store, 26-28 W. Main St.,
north elevation

11/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Fink Store and Residence, 1-3 W. Main St.,
south elevation

12/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

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Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Model Garage, 7-9 W. Main St., south elevation

13/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Valley Savings Bank, 1888 (Left) and 1923 (Right),
north elevation

14/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Store, 200 S. Jefferson St., Southwest corner
view

15/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Middletown Valley Historical Society, 302 W. Main
south elevation

16/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

205-209 S. Jefferson St., east elevation

17/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

413 W. Main St., Southeast corner view

18/45



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Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Chawnsville, Md.

400 - 402 E. Main St., view from northeast

19/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPo, Crownsville, Md.

202 E. Main St., north elevation

20/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Fredrick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Emory Coblentz House #1, 204 E. Main St.

north elevation

21/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
200 E. Main St., north elevation.

22/45

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Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

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Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Reformed Cemetery, Riemensperger grave stones,
1787 and 1820

23/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO Crownsville, Md

Shank House, 501 E. Main St., South elevation

24/45



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Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

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Emory Coblentz House #2, 29 E. Main St., south
elevation

25/45



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Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Keller House, 100 Prospect St., west elevation

26/45



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Frederick County

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Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Routzahn House, 405 E. Main St., south
elevation

27/45



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Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. EP10, Crownsville, Md.

John T. Rutzahn House, 409 E. Main St.
South elevation

28/45



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Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

103 Broad St., east elevation

29/45



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Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View east on W. Main St., 100 block

30/45



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Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SH PO, Crownsville, Md

View west on W. Main St., 200-300 block
south elevations

31/45



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Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

100 block E. Main St., north elevation

32/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

E. Main St., Unit block, south elevations

33/45



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Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

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Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

E. Main St., view west from near 409

E. Main

34/45



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Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

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View south on Jefferson St. from Main St.

35/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

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March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Representative houses on Walnut St.

36/45



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Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Representative houses, Washington St.
north : elevations

37/45



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Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Representative houses, Broad St., 100 block,
West elevations

38/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View south west on Prospect St. from
Locust St.

39/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Doorway, 308 W. Main St., north elevation

40/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Prownsville, Md.

Iron fence, H.T. Rudy House, 302 W. Main St.,
east elevation

41/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Log barn, s.e. corner, Washington St. and
Boileau Ct., view from south

42/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Carriage house and shed, Washington St.
at Municipal parking lot., south elevations

43/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Born, Locust St., southeast corner view

44/45



F-4-39

Middletown Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

March 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View west on East Main St. from Prospect St.

45/45